FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1052-Vol. XXV.]

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LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1855.

STAMPED SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED ... FIVEPENCE.

R. JAMES CROFTS, MINING BROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS,
led in BUYING and SELLING, for immediate cash.
DIYIDEND MINES, well selected, are the best of any known investments—payles from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum in dividends. The choice of NON-DIVIDEND
Myss for speculation requires careful discrimination.
R. Chorrs is a BUYER of the following:—Alfred Consols, Devon Burra Burra,
blede United, South Tamar, Wh. Were, Wh. Franco, Okel Tor, Sortridge Consols,
lybridge, North Basset, West Blasset, Lamheroce, Trewetha, Lady Bertha, Devon
Bhas Buller, Cubert, East Russell, Wheal Hender, West Collacombe, Wheal Arthur,
Thad Kitty (Lelant), Rosewarne.

R. JAMES LANE, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, is a BUYER of Sortridge, West Frances, West Providence, Wheal Kitty (Lelant is S. Agnes). Trelawny, Lady Bertha, Mary Ann, East Russell, Alfred Consols; the prepared to DEAL in most of the DIVIDEND and LEADING MINES.

TR. JAMES B. BRENCHLEY, SHARE DEALER, 2, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, has FOR SALE SHARES in the BEST MUDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES only.

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JAMES BUILT.

JOHN SHARES ONLY.

JOHN SHARES SHARES ONLY.

JOHN SHARES SHARES SHARES SHARES SHARES IN the BEST MURCH ASKED SHARES SHA

R. PETER WATSON begs to inform his friends and gentlemen eennected with English and foreign mines, that he has returned from Cambers, Carawall, where he has been residing for the past 12 months, and has now observed business of SHAREDEALER and GENERAL COMMISSION SINE, at 37, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

The past eleven years' experience which he has had in every department of mining, asia extensive connection with mine agents and others in Cornwall and Devon, asia either the content of the content

MESSRE. WATSON AND ENSOR, MINING AGENTS, DEALERS in MINING, RAILWAY, and other SHARES, have REMOVED fone 54, 00d Broad-street, to 2, ARTILLERY PLACE, FINSBURY SQUARE. Meser. Warson and Reson have FOID SALE, at very low prices, SHARES in a few DIVIDEND, and other MINES approaching a dividend state, which they can strengly recommend. Prices and general information afforded on application. Mesers. Warson and Enson undertake the inspection of mines, through eminently suffied local agents, and on moderate terms.

TEORGE SPRATLEY is a BUYER of the following SHARES:—

I 10 Wheal Wrey.

20 Tamar Consols.

10 Hingston Down.

7 South Tamar.
21 Craddock Moor.
31 Docean.
100 Carnewas.
50 Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes).
60 Great Wheal Vor.
60 Wheal Ludcott.
60 North Basset.
61 Trewetha.
61 Marke Valley.
62 Clijah and Wentworth.
63 Westerous of selling any of the above, must state lowest price and number for sale.
63 Rote State Consoner Sprangers of the college of the consoner Sprangers of the sales.

George Sprarter has FOR SALE, at nott prices, the following, or any part thereof:

5 Wassi Grenville.

20 South Crenver.

15 Wheat Zion.

15 Wheat Zion.

16 West Wheat Frances.

16 Wheat Zion.

10 Afred Consols.

10 Agrian.

10 Trebane.

10 West Caradon.

10 Merilyn.

20 East Caradon.

20 Mary Ann.

21 Halamanning.

20 South Caradon.

21 Wheat Caradon.

22 Mary Ann.

23 Wheat Edward.

24 Mary Ann.

25 Codurrow. 3ALE, at net prices, the 20 South Crenver.
15 Wheal Zion.
25 Tassan.
10 Trebane.
1 West Caradon.
56 Wost Collacombe.
20 East Caradon.
56 South Zion.
5 East Buller.
3 East Basset.
fident that the mines.h

3 East Basset.

George Spratiky feels confident that the mines he recommends will advance constraint upon present prices; and will be happy to forward his List to any desirons functions. Those who have airready purchased in Sortridge Consols, Boccara, and anyorth, are informed that alshough these shares are in great demand, and prices are alwanes, still holders should look for much higher prices, and which they will main a few months.—2, Winghester-buildings, London.

Main in few months.—2, Winghester-buildings, London.

R. HENRY GOULD SHARP, No. 4, CUSHION COURT,
OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS in every desiglion of BRITISH and FORKION MINING SHARES.
M. Sharp is instructed to SELL, the following shares, or any part, at nett prices:
Makesunge Bonds, of 550 each (paying 6 per cent. per annum), £47 cach bond.
Gen Darren, sa.

100 North Sortridge, 1a. 3d.
100 Lady Bertha, £16s.
100 North Sortridge, 1a. 3d.
100 Sunt Zion, 4a. 6d.
100 West Stridge, 6s. 6d.
100 West Stridge, 6s.
100 South Zion, 4a. 6d.
100 West Sortridge, 6s.
100 South Zion, 4a. 6d.
100 West Sortridge, 6s.
100 West Sortridge, 1a.
100

AMES F. BODDY, 15, OLD BROAD STREET, and MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS in the undermentioned, or stother MINES quoted in the general List of the Mining Journal; and will be happy stream any information upon application, likewise a correct list of the prices. The Consols East Black Craig Nor. Hingston Cons. Tremcliett Down Last Black Craig Phomix Wheal Arthur Wheal Harth Last Bryntall Salvack Craig Great Crimis Phomix Wheal Arthur Wheal Golden Wheal Mary Ann West Mines Strength Craig Gilmar Consols Ools (Limerick) Wheal Golden West Mines West Affred Mary Ann West Affred Great Sortridge Rix Hill West Crimis West Affred Rosewarne West Polberro West Polberro West Polberro Rosewarne West Mines Promote Consols On C Wheal Golden
Wheal Jane
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West Polberro
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Wheal Alfred
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EORGE MOORE will BUY or SELL, at the closest prices, in any

1 South Wheal Frances.
10 Trehane.
20 Trewetha.
5 West Providence.
3 West Basset.
20 Wheal Zion.
20 Wheal Grenville.
2 Wheal Kitty (Lelant).
10 Wheal Hender.

1 East Basset.

GEORGE MOORE will be happy to advise with any capitalist who may be desirous of urchasing British Mining Stock, either for a permanent investment, or for an adance in price.

Business transacted in every description of British and Foreign Mines; and the locat prices forwarded on application.

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M. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHARE-BROKER, No. 21, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, begs to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal support received from all parts of the kingdom during the period he has been a BROKER OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

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MR. B. LAMBERT TENDERS HIS SERVICES to PARTIES INVESTING in or SELLING MINING PROPERTY. By the soundness of the information to which he has access, and the bona fide character of the undertakings to which he directs attention, his constant endeavours are to secure the support of his clients. OFFICIAL PRICES forwarded daily on request; and a WEEKLY GENERAL LIST OF PRICES, with a Commentary on the State of the Mining Share Market, published every Wednesday, in time for the evening mails, will be forwarded, post free, on application.

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MR. NEWTON SAMUELSON, F.C.S., ASSAYER AND ANA LYTICAL CHEMIST,-3, HACKIN'S HEY, LIVERPOOL.

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Tenants found for coal, ironstone, and every description of mineral property.

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RIGLISH DIVIDEND MINES.—Shareholders in dividend mines are not subject to calls or liability of any kind if they select the mines known to be free from debt, with large reserves, making considerable profits upon present workings, and paying dividends every two months, that are likely to be maintained for many years to come, varying from £15 to £25 per cent, per annum upon immediate investments. The great majority of the new adventures, termed mines, are in debt, without prospects, and utterly valueless. Safe and profitable investments can only be effected by acting upon reliable information. The undersigned are in constant communication with the best mining districts, do not speculate on their own account, but confine themselves exclusively to a commission business, and are, therefore, in a position to give an independent and disinterested opinion. Every information afforded for the safe investment of capital; and purchases and sales effected with the utmost promplitude, and upon the best possible terms.

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5 Nor'h Wheal Robert; 50 Pedn-an-dreu, 22 10s.; 50 Sortridge Consols, 27s.; 10

South Crenver, 30s.; 20 St. Austell Consols; 10 Swanpool, all calls paid; 22; 20

Union Tin; 30 West Par Consols, 12s.; 45 Cwm Darren, 5s. 3d.; 100 West Sortridge,
6s.; 10 West Rosewarne, 22; 20 Wheal Langford, 11s.; 100 West Collacombe, 12s.;
20 Great Sortridge; 20 Wheal Zion, 22s. 6d.; 20 Ludcott; 10 Wheal Surprise; 100

Perran Wheal Mary Ann, 19s.; 50 Soulh Bog, 6s.

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MINING OFFICES, UNY LELANT, HAYLE, CORNWALL.

Mr. THOMAS TREWEEKE begs to inform his friends and the mining public generally, that he has COMMENCED BUSINESS at the above address as a ShARE-DEALER and GENERAL COMMESSION AGENT; and trusts by strict attention to the interests of those who may favour him with their orders to merit a share of their patronage. Mr. Thewexex flatters himself that being in daily communication with the best mining authorities of the day, and having had very considerable experience in practical mining, he is in a position to offer more than ordinary advice as is what mines in which one should invest, or otherwise.—Uny Lelant, Oct. 19, 1855

FLETCHER AND CO., RAILWAY, MINING, INSURANCE, AND GENERAL SHAREBROKERS, 163, WOODHOUSE LANE, LEEDS, Gold Mining Shares wented.

MINING INVESTMENT, &c.—The large amount of capital invested, and the great want of facility for conducting the sale and purchase of stock, has induced us to OFFER OUR SERVICES to capitalists and others, being in daily communication with practical men in all parts of the country, who have the means of obtaining the most correct information upon the principal mines in Devon, Corrwall, and Wales. There can be no doubt that mining securities afford to the capitalist a safe sand profitable source of investment, many of which, by a careful selection, will ensure a return of from 15 to 20 per cent. for many years to come; others of a progressive character hold a promise of increased value, and of becoming an and dividend property.

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VALUABLE DIVIDEND AND OTHER MINE SHARES FOR SALE, MR. T. P. THOMAS is directed to SELL, BY AUCTION, of October inst., at One o'clock precisely, the following valuable SHARES, viz.:

of October inst., at Ol
Wheal Buller.
1 South Frances.
1 West Seton.
10 Wheal Charlotte,
2 Rosewarne.
1 East Basset.
5 East Buller.
50 Tincroft.
20 Grenville.
10 North Basset, 8 North Busy.
2 South Tolgus.
2 South Tolgus.
2 United Mines.
7 Gilmar.
9 Great Wheal Alfred.
1 East Wheal Rose.
3 Hender.
5 Dhurode.
1 West Frances.
1 West Frances.
1 West Gradon.
2 West Caradon.
2 West Caradon.
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Catalogues and further particulars may be had of the auctioneer, 75, Old Broad-street; and at Garraway's.

OHN R. PIKE, MINING AUCTIONEER AND SHARE-BROKER, begs to announce that his NEXT SALE of MINING SHARES, BY AUCTION, will TAKE PLACE about the middle of November, at Garrawny's; and all parties having shares for sale, will please forward them on or before Friday, so that they may be included in the catalogues and advertisements. The Mining Exchange attended daily, and shares of every description bought and sold upon commission, at the closest market prices; and a list of business done forwarded by post upon application.

South Sca Chambers, Threadneedle-street, Oct. 19, 1855.

MR. R. TREDINNICK, BROKER and DEALER in BRITISH
MINES, SHARES, and STOCKS IN GENERAL, PUBLISHES A WEEKLY
CURRENT LIST OF PRICES of a judicious selection of DIVIDEND, PROGRESSIVE, and bone fides SPECULATIVE COMPANIES, with other statistical and vajuable information, including his Symposis of British Mining for the past Nine Feura.
Subscribers, £2 2s. annually, including postage; or 1s. per List.
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Oct. 19, 1855.
Publishing Offices.—19, Great St. Helen's, London.

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EAST BULLER. WEST SORTRIDGE. CONDURROW.

WEST FRANCES. WANTED TO PURCHASE, SHARES in the above MINES.— Apply, stating lowest price, to Mr. F. E. Blytti, Mining Exchange, Gresham

House, London.

N.B. Mr. BLYTH pledges himself to buy and sell for principals on commission only; and is in a position at the present moment to sell, at nett prices to purchasers, a few shares in some of the most promising speculations of the day.

CAPT. THOMAS DUNN, of TAVISTOCK, undertakes to INSPECT, REPORT, and SURVEY any MINES or MINERAL PROPERTY in ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, or WALES. No objection to take the management of any mine or mines in the neighbourhood of Tavistock.

MR. W. C. VIVIAN OFFERS HIS SERVICES to his friends and the public, to INSPECT and REPORT on MINES and MINING PROPERTY in any part of the world.—Address, Camborne, Cornwall.

In any part of the world.—Address, Camouric, Cornwain.

N. W. E. COMMINS begs to inform his friends and the mining public generally, that he has SECURED the SERVICES of Capt. JOSEPH RICHARDS, of Lydford Consols, who will in future act with him in the pursership and entire management of mines, together with mapping and dialing in all its braches, upon the lenst expensive terms. Inspections made, and reliable reports given.—Dated Mining Offices, Tavistock, Oct. 18, 1855.

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R. M. W. BAWDEN, MINE BROKER, GENERAL ASSAYER, AND COMMISSION AGENT, LISKEARD, CORNWALL.

R. FRANCIS RIDGMAN, MINE SHAREBROKER, TAVISTOCK, DEVON. 92 MR. T. TYACK, MINE SHAREBROKER, AUCTIONEER, &c., CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.

MR. RICHARD MICHELL'S MINING, AUCTION, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY OFFICES, PORE STREET, REDRUTH. 29
Mines inspected, and information punctually furnished.

MR. JAMES H. COCK, MINE SHAREBROKER, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, and ACCOUNTANT, REDRUTH, will be happy to receive ORDERS from his friends and the public for the PURCHASE and SALE OF SHARES (ON COMMISSION ONLY) in any of the MINES in the district; also, to EXECUTE COMMISSIONS for the SALE of MINING and OTHER MATERIALS. J. H. Cock hopes by paying strict attention to business, moderate charges, and the prompt settlement of accounts, to merit a continuance of the public favours.

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TO SHAREHOLDERS IN MINES LABOURING UNDER DIFFICULTIES, FINANCIAL OR OTHERWISE.—As many good mining properties are neglected, and even deserted, through want of proper management and sufficient capital to develop them, Mr. CALVERT may be CONSULTED, and will be happy to ASSIST in re-organising any company, and introducing such as he may approve of to capitalists.—Address, 189, Strand.

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THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, YORK-SHIRE, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY TYRES AND AXLES FOR LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS. From the tests to which this iron has been submitted by engineers and railway companies during several years, its superior quality has been generally acknowledged, and can be un-hesitatingly affirmed.

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MPORTANT TO LEAD SMELTERS.—The INVENTOR is PRE-

MPORTANT TO LEAD SMELTERS.—The INVENTOR is PRE-PARED to CONSTRUCT, non liberal terms, a DOUBLE REVERBERATORY FURNACE, capable of making a SAVING of 56 per cent. FUEL overthat of the best constructed furnaces in Europe; at the same line guarantees the general loss in smelting not to exceed 5 per cent.

The inventor, after 20 years' experience, both in England and various parts of the Continent, has discovered the method, in the regular course of smelting, and without any extra cost, of separating antimony from a certain class of silvery-lead ore, thereby rendering the lead free of all inspurities, and, at the same time, the anti-mony in a marketable state.—All applications to be addressed to the inventor, Mr. Alpara Jenkin, Eyam, near Bakewell, Derbyshire. One of the furnaces will be at work by the end of the present month. A descriptive notice of the inventor ap-peared in the Mining Journal of July 14.

OTHERS.—The DIRECTORS of the MACHINO SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY having completed their arrangements for the REMOVAL of their SHIPPIN POET to CONWAY, for the convenience of vessels unable to lower their masts to pare the tubular bridge, are now PREPARED to RECEIVE ORDERS for their justicelerated SLABS and SLATES, from the Firstling vein, which for beauty of colour

celebrates SLABS and SLATES, from the Freshing ven, where for Australia; a gad durability are unequalled.

The slabs have been largely used in the construction of houses for Australia; a from the facility with which they are creeted and removed, are well adapted anovable buts for men and horses at the proposed camps in England and Ireland.

All applications to be addressed to Mr. T. H. Wheeler, the resident director the company's offices, Conway, North Wales.

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Late Lecturer on Chemistry in the Newcastle College of Medicine, and formerly
Assistant in the Laboratory of the Highland and Agricultural Society.
Mr. W. CROWDER begs to inform such persons as are connected with Mercantile,
Mining, or Agricultural pursuits, that he will be happy to perform ANALYSES and
ASSAYS of every description, and to be CONSULTED upon subjects pertaining to
SCIENTIFIC CHEMISTRY. A limited number of PRIVATE PUPILS are admitted
to the laboratory on the following terms:

Pec for 12 months' course of instruction, in one payment in advance... £20 0 0
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No. 8. CARDIGANSHIRE AND MONTGOMERY.

No. 7. COENWALL. Part IV.

No. 8. CALDISANSHIRE.

The districts treated of in succeeding numbers will be announced in due course.

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culous effect of this wonderful remedy, is incredible. The following are a few of those recently received:— "O MESSER, PRARE RIEMENTER AND CO.

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F. T. PORTER, Magistrate, Head Office, Dublin Police.

Victoria Park, Donescarne, June 10, 1855.—GENTLEMEN, These termely philice.

these lines. F. T. FORTER, Magistrate, mean Once, Fusion value.

Victoria Park, Doneycarney, June 10, 1855.—Gentlement, etcle attenuely oblige to you for your very valuable rheumatic letion, which I applied three times only, a directed, to my arm, when I was completely relieved from the very severe rheumat pains which I had suffered incessantly for three months, and which I feared had be come chronic. I do trust this most valuable discovery may be made available to the

publis.—I am, &c., THOMAS WELSH, late Autorney-general of Australia.
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SMOKE PREVENTION.

oke prevention is one that claims in the present day a large share of public attention, mainly on account of the excessive nuisance its unabated vigour creates. The question has assumed a more practical form in Leeds, Sheffield, in the St. Pancras district of London, and, doubtless, will shortly do so elsewhere. We may remark, however,

and, doubtless, will shortly do so elsewhere. We may remark, however, from the reports which have been given of the proceedings at these various places, that smoke, as a nuisance, still remains unabated—indeed, in Sheffield, we are told, the smoke naisance is as bad as ever.

It becomes the duty of a scientific and practical journal to bring prominently before its readers any scheme which may have for its object the amelioration or entire removal of any present evil, and we gladly notice any effort which may be made to fill the present void.

Amongst the numerous inventions of the present day, not a few are directed to the removal of smoke, and more latterly amongst them a contrivance, which has now been some time in successful operation, and known as "Gardner's Patent Smoke Deflector." We will introduce the modus operandi by means of which the inventor arrives at so desirable an end as "Gardner's l'atent Smoke Deflector." We will introduce the modus operundi by means of which the inventor arrives at so desirable an end as the removal of the unhealthy nuisance now so universally existing. We will first of all enquire, what are the points which are necessary in obtaining our object? What are those considerations existing between smoke manufacturers and smoke preventors to which we must attend? These appear to be threefold:—

removal of the smoke nuisance, without any loss of fuel or serious in the removal of the smoke amisance, without any loss of their or serious interference with the ordinary fittings and accompaniments of furnaces.

2. The apparatus employed should be of a simple and economical construction, and should not be liable to derangement.

3. The apparatus eshould be of an independent character, so that assistance from the engine, and consequent loss of power, be not an accurate from the engine, and consequent loss of power, be not an accurate the statement of the serious consequent loss of power, be not an accurate the serious consequence of the serious

companiment.

The two latter objections have sufficied to overthrow many schemes, otherwise practicable. The mere consumption of smoke, granted important as regards the removal of an extensive nuisance, is not the only point of importance to which manufacturers, and those consuming large quantities of coal in furnaces, should direct their attention; to them the question should be one of economy. We may take it, upon good authority, that under common arrangements a smoky chimney liberates at least one-third we have a unpulsed for heat-giving purposes. This one-third we

of importance to which manufacturers, and those consuming large quantities of coal in furnaces, should direct their attention; to them the question should be one of economy. We may take it, upon good authority, that under common arrangements a smoky chimney liberates at least one-third of the fuel supplied for heart-giving purposes. This one-third we must bear in mind is in every respect the best and most valuable portion of the fuel. The consumption of this one-third would, therefore, in such cases effect a saving in coal alone of 30 per cent, of all the fuel employed. It is a fact, which must be patent to all, that if by any judicious means we can perfectly consume the whole of the fuel supplied to the furnace, and retain therein till it has effected its proper purpose that portion of the coal which would otherwise escape uselessly by the chimney; supposing the circumstances required for such a condition be fulfilled, the amount of heat which such escaping pertion would give out during combustion must be computed as a direct and valuable saving of fuel. How vitally important a feature does this become! Not only do we remove smoke nuisance, itself of great moment, but we arrive at an equally important phase—viz., economy, and that on a most extensive scale.

Amongst the many contrivances, we must admire the simplicity of Mr. Gardner's arrangement. The patentee employs what he terms "deflecting plates," and by these the smoke is deflected in any desired direction, according to the nature of the furnace. The principle adopted by the patentee is the anything but novel mathematical theory of the angle of incidence being equal to the angle of deflection. We must give all credit, however, to the novel feature which the adaptation of this theory by Mr. Gardner presents. The smoke in its passage through the furnace is, in obedience to the above law, brought in contact with and through the heated fuel, and not till then is it allowed to pass to the after portion of the firegrate; arrived there, it mests with a supply o

the enormous expenditure for fuel.

The consideration is important to war steamers, as well as those employed in commerce; to both the saving of stowage room would be considerable, while, in the case of war steamers, any stratagetical purpose would no longer be open to detection, which in many cases has occurred, from their movements being traced out and accompanied by the large column of black sooty vapour issuing from the funnel. Our space prevents our adding further particulars. All who may desire such can gain full information and means of observation from the patentee, Norfolk-street, Middlesex Hospital. In the interim, models can be seen at the Inventors' Department of the Crystal Palace, and at the Polytechnic, Regent-street.

IRON MANUFACTURE—HOTAND COLD-BLAST.—The controversy between the correspondent of the Star of Gwent, under the signature of "Iron," and Mr. Truran, in reference to the hot and cold-blast, continues. "Iron," states that he differs from Mr. Truran in his assertion that the temperature of the air supplied for combustion has nothing to do with the ultimate temperature of the furnace at the zone of fusion. If, continues "Iron," a furnace is making mottled iron, with a given burden of coal, ore, and flux, the blast being heated to 250° Fahr., by rising that temperature to 550° Fahr., the furnace in a short time is found to produce grey iron. The increase of temperature is in this instance directly applied at the zone of fusion through the blast, thereby enabling a portion of the carbon which was previously burnt in the furnace to produce temperature, to act as a reducing agent, and to assist in the increased carbonisation of the iron. If, on the other hand, the cold-blast be substituted at 250°, we find the result is a production of white iron, which clearly shows the cold-blast has reduced the temperature. Mr. Truran contends that the temperature attained in any furnace depends upon the quantity of heat developed or comtained in any furnace depends upon the quantity of heat developed or com-municated, and the rapidity or slowness with which this heat is absorbed by the surrounding media. That a lower temperature necessarily prevails in the hot than in the cold-blast furnace, and that a burden of fuel and weight of blast is largely reduced, consequently a losser quantity of heat is developed in the furnace. "Iron" asserts that the weight of the blast is not largely reduced, although it was increased by heating to nearly double its volume, it did not diminish its weight. Now, if it were reduced, double its volume, it did not diminish its weight. Now, it is a diminished production of iron; whereas we find in practice that the application of hot-blast, with a proportionately diminished burden of fuel, augments the make. The chilling effects of the cold-blast is clearly shown by a production of a "dark tuyere" in cold-blast furnaces. This "dark tuyere" is not produced in hot-blast furnaces, because the zone of fusion is more extended, which prevents its formation. The doctrine of "repeated re-actions," "Iron" contends, is naces, because the zone of fusion is more extended, which prevents its formation. The doctrine of "repeated re-actions," "Iron" contends, is not the "nonsense" which Mr. Truran designates that theory to be; although he adds, that to say that re-action takes place more than once is tantamount to asserting that the ore is deoxydised and oxydised several times in its descent. "Iron" does not imply that he could thus have interpreted it; for when the first layer of iron is deoxydised by the oxide of carbon, it is converted into metallic iron, and, of course, descends at once into the hearth, and the resulting carbonic acid, passing upwards through the incandescent carbon of the fuel, combines with as much carbon. Now, the first formed oxide of carbon has reduced its oxide of carbon. Now, the first formed oxide of carbon has reduced its oxide of contends of the descendent carbon has no power to reduce a second layer until it has passed through incandescent carbon, "which converts it into oxide of carbons as it already incandescent carbon, which converts it into oxide of carbons."

bon, and when so converted, "Iron" maintains that it will reduce a portion of the succeeding layer provided it is surrounded by a sufficient temperature, and it is only when the temperature becomes limited that this repeated re-action ceases; "dron" concludes by stating that owing to the higher temperature, and consequent facility for repeated re-actions taking place in the hot-blast over that of the cold-blast furnace, a larger proportion of carbon combines with the oxygen of the ore, without ever reaching the tuyeres, and hence the increased make of iron may be accounted for, and the superior yield of fuel.

ON THE MERIDIONAL AND SYMMETRICAL STRUCTURE OF THE GLOBE-ITS SUPERFICIAL CHANGES, AND THE PO. LARITY OF ALL TERRESTRIAL OPERATIONS.-No. IV. [Read at the British Association meeting, Giasgow.]
BY EVAN HOPKINS, C.E., P.G.S.

THE CURRENTS OF THE OCEAN. - I shall now proceed to notice another general phenomenon, which has reference to the poles; it has been other general phenomenon, which has reference to the poles; it has been somewhat neglected by scientific men, although well known to marinera. I refer to the great movements of the oceanic currents from south to north. To those who have not been much on the ocean, and who are not accustomed to nautical language, the expressions of "going up," or of "going down," in the middle of the sea would sound strange. For instance, captains sailing on the Pacific would say, on leaving Panama, they were "going up" to Chili and New Zealand, and "down" to California," because the currents of that ocean are constantly running from the south to the north. Hence the cause of the expressions, sailing up against the stream, or down with it. Again, in the Atlantic we find the general flow of the ocean from the south, and the stream may be traced from Cape Hope to the gulf stream, and thence to the coast of Norway to the polar basin. Whatever drops in the ocean in the southern zone, if not checked in its course, and if preserved floating, will finally be carried to the northern regions. These oceanic streams appear to be propelled by impulses from the south polar basin, first as rings of periodical waves, the expanding out until they reach the continents and islands, when they become divided into various streams, and follow the configurations of the different coasts. In some places they expand and flatten down, as in the Pacific, and at others become dammed, and form high tides, such as those on the coast of Persia. It would occupy too much time to describe their various courses on their way to the northern region. Inland seas are not exposed to the action of these southern streams, consequently they have no tides; neither are there any perceptible tides in the Mediterranean, the Baltic, nor much in the Caribbean Seas. It is only those seas that are open and exposed to the southernly current that are subjected to tides. This will show how very inapplicable the common theory of the tides is to the actual tidal movements of the ocean mewhat neglected by scientific men, although well known to marin of observations are our only guides in all these questions, and not the theories which have been propounded by our predecessors. Having now pointed out these phenomena of action from the south pole to the north, we shall next proceed to trace their consequence in the form and character of the day lands.

pointed out these phenomena of action from the south pole to the north, we shall next proceed to trace their consequence in the form and character of the dry lands.

Sedenkentary Deposits.—We shall now enter into questions more immediately connected with geological researches, in which there is so much discordance, and almost insurmountable difficulties, in reducing the discoveries of the ancient organic productions into one consistent system. The frequent new discoveries of organic remains, and the subdivision of sedimentary beds into distinct cras of long periods of time, &c., instead of advancing our science, appear to retard it, causing continual changes of a retrogading nature, and leaving the great surrounding horizon darker than ever. Most important facts are constantly opposed, sometimes for many years, simply because they happen to be contrary to the doctrines which might be in fashion. Thus, our earth may become actually girde by the practical application of the observed law of magnetism, for the henefit of national intercourse; practical chemistry applied in our manufactories, and also in aid of agricultural industry; our minerals discovered, and converted into new purposes of life; our ships remodelled, and the course of our circumavigation changed; in a word, the whole of our industrial science may proceed centuries in advance of what are improperly called the theories of science, which are pertinaciously kept behind, instead of progressing and aiding us in the march of improvements and discoveries. In commencing the geological enquiry of the sedimentary bela, we shall first notice the question of the universality of the different geological formations. Amongst the various theories promulgated by geologists, none have given rise to greater discussions more than the one which maintains that the entire surface of the globe has been covered by separate and consecutive concentric layers, enclosing distinct races of organic remain.

The bad effects of this erroneous doctrine is still felt, inasuch asman

attempts are made to separate the Silurian system from the Cambrian system from the contents. The whole formation belongs to one organic system from the old red sandstone down to the primary rocks.

These minute subdivisions of beds have caused considerable injury to the progress of geological science, and it is much to be regretted that more importance has been given to these trivial aubdivisions of beds and their fossils than to the great outline and physical condition of the earth. In the northern hemisphere, both in Europe and North America, they are much more developed than in the south, and the series of beds are characterised by organic remains of different climes—of the south temperate and tropics in succession; but the sedimentary deposits of the southern hemisphere are neither so numerous nor compact, and their organic contents. hemisphere are neither so numerous nor compact, and their erganic contents in general bear strong analogy to those now existing in that region, without a trace of organic remains belonging exclusively to the north. Were this most important fact better known; and attended to by geologist, they would be much more guarded in their generalisations; and, in order to prepare the reader to form a correct opinion on the subject, and to remove at once the idea of the existence of the same kind of sedimentary rocks over all parts of the world as those we find in Europe or the northern hemisphere, we shall hear in describe them from the south—First, in the hemisphere are neither so numerous nor compact, as hemisphere, we shall begin to describe them from the south—First, in the south temperate; secondly, torrid; thirdly, north temperate; and finally, in the arctic region; then conclude in showing that the shape of the continents and their organic remains have all been produced by the various movements of the sea and the lands from south to north, and that all these constitutions are still gains on. operations are still going on.

ALUMINA IN SOAPSTONE.—The Rev. Samuel Haughton, on a late tour ALUMINA IN SOAPSTONE.—The Rev. Samuel Haughton, on a in Cornwall, had occasion to examine the serpentine porphyry at Kynam Gron Greace. In the porphyry there are only traces of alumina to be foun places the serpentine is traversed by dykes of granite, and the sense out in sheets at the junction of the serpentine and granite. He, therefore the scap-tone to be the result of the contact of these rocks at a high tense serpentine giving the magnesia, and the felspar of the granite supplying quantity of alumina to form the scapstone. The result of analysis of Kynance gave—silica, 42-47; alumina, 6-65; magnesia, 28-33; water, 19 ing a total of 97-32. That from Gue Grease did not materially differ. Mr. differs both from Dr. Boase and Si Henry De la Beche: he does not dialize, as they did, but altogether of serpentine.

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REMAMPTONSHIRE IRON ORE, AND UTILISATION OF SLAG. Your correspondent, Mr. Lucas, says "That the only beneficial ted in smelting the ironstone alluded to is by itself, in suitably congested furnaces—viz., keep the throat open, the boshes moderately high, eithe hearth tolerably roomy, in which opinion I am supported by that ment and scientific gentleman, Mr. W. Truran, C.E., of Marazion, Cornell, suther of the work entitled Iron Manufacture of Great Britain, to the perusal of which I invite the especial attention of your correspondent." Ely. Lucas be right in his opinion, of which I do not consider myself spatie of judging, and is supported by such high authority, there appears in the room for discussion as respects the Northamptonshire iron ore best and if it contains peroxide of iron 54, silica 12, alumina and carsuse of time 12, water 12, and magnesia 2, as stated by Mr. B Higgins, what it may be found in the various limestones or clays of Lathamptonshire, at less than 3s. per ton, so that there is no occasion to plus Staffordshire for ironstone, at 30s. per ton.

Iam pleased to find Mr. Higgins speaks so favourably of working the sign and if his only objection is to the colour, if he were right in his mian, it is not of much consequence, when we find that 120 tons of slag ill manufacture 20,000 ft. of 6-inch bore pipes, or 10,000 of 12-inch, or may be such as the difficulty and exponse of annealing, that has laborated the colour, if he were right in his plantification. It is not of much consequence, when we find that 120 tons of slag ill manufacture 20,000 ft. of 6-inch bore pipes, or 10,000 of 12-inch, or we be such as the difficulty and exponse of annealing, that has laborated to over by Messrs. Chance, of Birmingham, and others. W. G. ELLIOTT. del furnaces-viz., keep the throat open, the boshes moderately high,

DVANTAGES TO BE DERIVED BY A COMPANY AND THE NATION BY THE APPLICATION OF CRADDOCK'S ENGINES AND BOILERS TO MARINE PURPOSES.

MARIOR ST OBE DERIVED BY A COMPANY AND THE MINIOR ST THE APPLICATION or CRADDOCK'S ENGINES AND DOLLERS TO MARINE PURPOSES.

33.—I observe, in your Journal of last week, a letter, signed "A Lover Thegess," in which is suggested a mode for testing, and bringing to stating of the public, the value of my engines and boilers for marine Thegess, "In which is suggested a mode for testing, and bringing to stating the their and the Musing Journal sufficients without, at the advantages of these involutions are derived, or faith and the advantages of these involutions are derived, or faith and the advantages of these involutions are derived, or faith and the advantages of these involutions are derived, or faith and the control of the advantages of these involutions are derived, or faith and the control of the advantages of the state of the state of the advantages of the state of the advantages of the state of the state of the advantages of the state of the state of the advantages of the state of the properties of the state of the state of the properties of the state of the state of the properties of the state o SR,-I observe, in your Journal of last week, a letter, signed "A Love

ding, such inventions are enemies to the well-being of mankind the proof will be more generally seen and understood hereafter. Proof will be more generally seen and understood hereafter T. CRADDOCK.

CARBERY WEST MINING COMPANY.

CARBERY WEST MINING COMPANY.

In,—Mr. Foley appears to be very indignant at my insinuating that he is only a fast miner.

As I should be very reductant to damage the reputation of any protions in an without sufficient cause, I trust you will allow me to give the reason tem, is which capacity he received 304. 9s. for his services. Capt. H. Thomas, with the capacity he received 304. 9s. for his services. Capt. H. Thomas, was the Chief Ceptant lode. Mr. Foley, as superior officer, ordered it to be filled with the chief Ceptant lode. Mr. Foley, as superior officer, ordered it to be filled with the chief Ceptant lode. Mr. Foley, as superior officer, ordered it to be filled with the chief Ceptant lode. Mr. Foley, as superior officer, ordered it to be filled with the chief Ceptant lode. Mr. Foley, as superior officer, ordered it be filled with the chief Ceptant lode. Mr. Foley, as any at a general meeting of share-way that the superior of the same object. No satisfact, superior of the same of the same under the same object. No satisfact, superior of the same under the consequent with the same of the same, and the shaft is said the same of the sa

a new shaft sunk on the Goleen lode by Capt. Hosking, from which some ore was tion of the proceedings, your readers may learn how the Trebarvah Mine meeting was taken, but not to value. If Mr. Foley wishes to be considered "a miner," he must conducted.—Gly, Oct. 17:

SHARKHOLDRUS PRINCETING.

SHARKHOLDRUS PRINCETING.

SHARKHOLDRUS PRINCETING.

STORY OF THE PRINCETING OF

THE CORNISH SCHOOL OF MINES.

Siz,—It is really quite amusing to see the perfect horror and dread with which some of your readers appear to regard the "differential and integral calculus." Perhaps

Siz,—It is really quite amusing to see the perfect horror and dread with which some of your readers appear to regard the "differential and integral calculus." Perhaps a more intimate acquaintance with it, and a knowledge of its many excellent qualities, would diminish their fears, and render them less hostile to it.

I beg to assure the "Engineer" who writes from "Hayle," that no one has a greater respect for the practical skill and eminent abilities of the principal Cornish engine manufacturers than myself; but I certainly think, nevertheless, that the more they know of the sciences connected with their profession, the better engines they will manufacture. There is no greater obstude to practical improvements than the fancied perfection to which some practical men are too apt to believe that they have already attained. We have a remarkable instance of the danger of this overweening confidence in even the great Watt himself, who pronounced the engine erected at Herland, in 1798, to be perfect, and that further improvements could not be expected. This engine was then reported as giving a "duty" of 27,600,000. In twenty years afterwards, the best engine gave na verage duty of 40,000,000; and in forty years it was above \$4,000,000? An equally instructive example of the mistakes committed by the practical engineer is that afforded by the objections of Smeaton and Siewart to the use of the crank and fly-wheel.

If the "Hayle" engineer wishes to learn of what practical use the "integral calculus" is to the engine-maker, I cannot do better than refer him to the work already so often refurred to on this point—viz., Pambour. The work of this French writer is often referred to, because there is no book in the English language which goes a fully and satisfactorily into all the scientific and practical questions relating to the seam-engine. I may take this opportunity of remarking in reference to the last letter of the pseudo "Coal Miner"), that if he had read Pambour, or knew anything at all about the matter, he could nev

THE CORNISH SCHOOL OF MINES.

THE CORNISH SCHOOL OF MINES.

SIR,—The directors of the Cornish School of Mines may be zealous and chthusiastic in their efforts to teach mathematics and philosophy—they may be in possession of the best intentions to benefit the working miners of the West; but certainly they have not taken the best course to convince the public that they are actuated by such good motives, and it is to be feared they have not always followed the wisest councils, nor adopted the surest plans, to secure the objects which they contemplate. What will the public infer from the two following quotations from the letters of Mr. Hobson, who, it is fair to presume, is the organ of the directors?

1. "Now, it is the object of the mining school to give all the requisite instruction to every class of persons connected with the mines—to mining engineers, as well as to assayers, mine agents, working miners, &c. It is, in fact, a general school of practical science; and whether the pupil be intended for an engineer, or an assayer, or a mine agent, or a schoolmaster, it is hoped that he may find a suitable education in the Cornish School of Mines at Truro." What a wonderful place this Cornish School of Mines at Truro." What a wonderful place this Cornish School of Mines at Truro." What a wonderful place this Cornish School of Mines at Truro." What a wonderful place this Cornish School of Mines at Truro."

Now, I appeal fearlessly to the judgment of every unbiassed reader of this Journal, whether the first quotation leaves the second to be determined by the indefinite rules of fancy? Does not the first quotation explicitly state, in the plainest possible language, that the School of Mines is established for the purpose of teaching working miners? Does not the second as positively state to the contrary? It is to be hoped that the interested public will enquire minutely into the real purposes and capabilities of this Cornish School of Mines. Is it to teach young gentlemen to inspect the various branches of industry scientifically, and thereby engra

TREBARVAII MINING COMPANY. +

the excellent report to the ironmasters and collicry proprietors, by Mr. Healey, of Bristol.—6ct. 16.

TREBARVAII MINING COMPANY.

Sin,—The "Two Shareholders" who have reported the proceedings of the last general meeting in your Journal of Sept. 29, seem to entertain the opinion that the notices of transactions in mining affairs should contain a particular account of the speeches, conversation, assertions, denials, acts, words, and all other matters and things that occur or take place at a mining account. Now, Sir, however gratifying such a practice might be to the personal vanity of those persons who are fond of speech-making, and of surrounding everything they mean to say with a certain copious loquacity, we are of opinion that it would be far from useful to adventurers or the mining public. Such a course, too, is quite unusual; ann we are sure that your knowledge of the subject will confirm the statement, that it is only the abstract resolutions, and the reports and accounts, that are for the most part inserted in mining cost-books, and circulated amongst shareholders in the notices of proceedings. If, however, a report of all; things is to be given, it should convey the truth only—neither more nor less. It should record facts, not "convey impressions." It should express the exact idea which the speaker intends fully and completely, and not merely some teur reporters who have pretended to record the proceedings of the shareholders in this company on the 29th Sept. have adhered to these conditions, or are not qualified for the day they have volunteered to perform, we shall now consider; first observing, however, that your correspondents seem to possess as singular, or as convenient, a knowledge of location as they do of reporting, particularly whon "yielding to the impression" that Trebarvah meant another mine having a location in Union-court. Perhaps this specious verbosity is merely intended to amuse your readers; but we must confess that it has caused great work for our "eyes and cars," and that the high-s

s, I have given my opinions in the Mining Journal on vaexplained the grounds upon which I have based those
not think that, in any instance, it can be proved otherviews have proved correct. I ask your readers, thereviews have proved on the car. I say the enemies of humanity; and it
to prove that those who have obstructed, and are still
inventions are enemies to the well-being of mankindrill be more generally seen and understood hereafter.

T. CRADDOCK.

T. CR

tion of the proceedings, your readers may learn how the Trebarvah Mine meeting was conclusted.—City, Oct. 17:

SPECULATING IN MINES.

Sire,—I have noticed for some weeks past Mr. Offord's prospectus for forming a company to purchase shares in dividend and promising mines, which I have not a doubt will succeed, under good management. It is very similar to a plan I suggested nine months since, the particulars of which I had printed and sent to my friends, who generally offered to Join me if I would carry it out; not having time on hand prevented my laying its before the public. I now, however, forward you a copy, to publish in your Journal. As a proof of its working well, I would further remark that, when on my round last Christmas, I selected 19 dividend-paying mines, and 25 promising mines could then be purchased for about 3200,; the present price is now about 3000.; pendit then be purchased for about 3200,; the present price is now about 3000.; beginning mines could then be purchased for less than 5000; they are now selling at 3500; a pain statist there are the calls, which I am not yet furnished with, but I am certain they will pay well; at any rate, this is the way I shall work when I again speculate in mines.—Wireliscombe, Oct. 16.

A GREAT MINING PROTECTIONIST SOCIETY.

Sue,—I find it the general complaint made by mine shareholders, from almost every town in the kingdom, that they are subject to endless treachery, which has caused me to turn my attention to it, to see if there be any remedy, and I have come to the following conclusion:—To make mining a safe and bona fide speculation, all parties wishing to speculate, and not actuated by sinister motives, should form themselves into a company, with a capital of 50,0000, and employ two able travelling mine agents, they examining overy mine in the two counties, and even in Ireland and Wales if required; also, an active honest person in London, with a committee. The company to purchase only shares in promising and dividend-paying mines. These agents to attend

GREAT WHEAL BUSY UNITED.

Sig.—My remarks on Wheal Busy brought a letter from Mr. Sims respecting his estimate for machinery and engineering expenses, and Mr. Manuel sent me their reports and prospectus, which are certainly very encouraging. I happened to be living near at hand when this mine was last worked; its machinery and laying out was then considered excellent, but from what I know of it I have not a doubt it was badly managed, and particularly so for many years before it was suspended.

When we look at its situation, it is in the right place; then take into account the improvements in mine machinery, with the present high standard of both tin and copper, I unhesitatingly say it is over an average speculation. Respecting the great influx of water, it is nothing the worse for that. I like to see lodies let out water; it shows they are master lodes, that they are porous, and are the leading natural veins. As far as the mine goes, I canaidly think that those inclined to speculate have builtie to fear.

There is one thing I particularly wish for, which is for the promoters to speak out, and say if they have any reserve free shares. If they have not, what is the amount required to pay the preliminary expenses? as every one knows they must be paid. Their doing so would be very satisfactory; in fact, it is the main point for sharcholders to know. I further wish to be informed what portion of the 60,0004, is really to be spent in prosecuting the mine. Mr. Sims has fairly given his estimate as to the amount required for the engineering department, and I think there is but little difficulty for the managing captain, whoever he may be, to show us his estimate, as far as the clearing and laying out the mine goes; that is, to place it in a fair working condition, and the time required, taking no notice of ore that may be raised. To give these mines the trial they deserve, every shilling of 60,0004, should be expended on them. If the captain's plans for earrying it out were laid before the public, they would be critic

SOUTH TAMAR MINE, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

A dividend of 5s, per share was declared.

It will be seen that ores sold amounted to £6895 6 4 Expenditure for the rame period 6 5 8 2 3 3 3 5

NORTH WHEAL WREY.

Sire,—In your last week's Journal there appeared reports on this mine from Capte.

J. Pryor and James Hodge, both of which, I think, are calculated to convey a wrong impression, where it is said—"This sett is direct north, and adjoins Wheal Wrey, and two or more of the Wheal Wrey lodge pass through it, and that North Wheal Trelawny and Wheal Ludcott are in continuation on the south." Now parties at a distance would think, by reading these reports, that the productive lodes now being worked on in Wheal Wrey, Wheal Ludcott, and North Trelawny, pass through this sett, which is not the case, but are considerably west of this ground altogether. All these lodes are known to pass through Wheal Gill sett, which is adjoining and directly north on their course—in fact, I understand they have very recently cut the Wheal Wrey main lode there, containing a good bunch of lead, and are very likely soon to open a good mine on that lode.

The stratum in North Wheal Wrey is, I think, very congenial for the production of mineral; and if a well-defined north and south lode be found there, it may be a good speculation. If there should be any lodes found in the eastern part of Wheal Wrey they may pass through it; but it is a long way too far east for any of the lodes yet opened on in Wheal Wrey or the other mines.

These remarks are not made through ill-feeling towards any party, but purely for the guidance of parties at a distance, and not acquainted with the district, being Liskeard, Oct. 18.

SOUTH ROBERT AND SORTKIDGE UNITED.

SOUTH ROBERT AND SORTRIDGE UNITED.

SOUTH ROBERT AND SORTRIDGE UNITED.

Sig.—Having given a report on this mine some months since, and as, in looking over the Journal, I see there has been some controversy with Capt. P. H. Barratt, I have to day taken the opportunity of going over the ground, and of making observations, which satisfy me of my first opinion, and that of Capt. Richard Williams, of Yeoland Consols, as to the Yeneton iron course. I perfectly agree with Capt. Williams; and I also believe that the Lady Bertha lode, which is of such great promise, passes through this sett.

I have not time to give a lengthy report of this valuable piece of mineral property in time for the Journal of this week, but purpose doing so on next Monday, when I shall be most happy to meet Capt. Barratt on the ground, and discuss the merits of the mine. I trust, if such a man be in the neighbourhood of Horrabridge or Tavistock, that he will have the courage to come forward, and meet me on the ground; and, for the credit of legitimate mining, let our reports be sent to your Journal, so that the shareholders and the public may be enabled to judge for themselves.

Tavistock, Oct. 18.

LADY BERTHA

LADY BERTHA.

LADY BERTHA.

Sin,—Doubtless you have heard of the extraordinary decline which has taken place in these shares during the week; and I think, Sir, that as the Mining Journal is the organ of the mining interest, some enquiry through you should be instituted, as to the real cause of the rapid fall in these shares. Your Journal of Saturday has presented as the real cause of the rapid fall in these shares. Your Journal of Saturday has presented as the real cause of the rapid fall in these shares. Your Journal of Saturday has presenting a testimonial (which, by-the-bye, was presented as a personal gift of the secretary to the recipient about a month prior, at the Bull Hotel, Bishopsgate), writes to his office in St. Helen's-place, that the lode was worthless for copper ore, and advising certain friends to sell out. On Tucsday, the captain writes from the mine—"The 10 cm west is worth from 2½ to 3 fms. per fathoms; two more promising ends cannot be seen in Devon and Cornwall at the same depth," and he further invites a visit of inspection from any mining gentlemen, and, should the lode not prove as visit of inspection from any mining gentlemen, and, should the lode not prove as visit of inspection from any mining gentlemen, and, should the lode not prove as visit of inspection from any mining gentlemen, and, should the lode not prove as visit of inspection from the secretary's letter was received, gives the above account. Now, Sir, this contradiction between the secretary and the captain involved a very serious question—i. c., the motive which prompts these reports, so diametrically opposite to each other, which involved the isse of some thousands of pounds on Tucsday last, the day of the Stook Exchange settlement for shares—the middle of October. I would further observe, that the secretary held is large interest in the mine about four or five weeks since, which he soid out at a very remunerative profit, and it has been suggested that the intontion was to throw the shares down, with a view of getting in again at the l

of injustice result to the general body of shareholders, when the paid servants of the company are allowed to deal in shares. ounpany are anowed to ceal in snares.

I await the secretary's reply, when I will furnish you with some information relative to the aforesaid testinogial—to whom? Bah?

A SHAREHOLDER.

Oct. 13.

Siz.—I noticed in Capt. Cooke's report, last week, that theywere driving south, to cut Old Harrow barrow lode. Will be tell me how far it is driven south of the engine-shaft? Old Harrow barrow lode dips north. I think I saw some remarks from Mr. Ennor a few months since, stating that the lode they are driving to cut dips south, and but few know the district better than he does—consequently, I have no doubt he can give valuable information as to the results of the mine. Is the caunter lode they speak of the cross lode seen in the adit, dipping west? Sir, by calling on the miner to prove what he from time to time sends for insertion to your widely-spread and impartial Journal induces Mr. Ennor, and others of your able correspondents, to come out, and from them we gather valuable information. It is only for the miner to study Mr. Ennor's remarks on practical mining, and he would have no occasion to go to Truro to School,—East Harptree, Oct. 17.

JAMES STEPHESS.

THE OSO GOLD MINE, CALIFORNIA. +

THE OSO GOLD MINE, CALIFORNIA.

The bad to old aphorism, that two negatives make an affirmative, when he condemned the Oso Mine, and confessed his utter ignorance of it, with an amiable consistency. He had, too, the meanness to make of the Oso a pey whereon to hang his profound expectations. How immensely tall, Sir, some people appear to be when mounted upon a ladder—that is, supposing you do not see the said ladder. But our George Tate teils us in his unique "report," that he has under him Mr. Bray, an amusing propinquity—Mr. Meig, Mr. Itam, and Capt. Tregoning, Dr. Collyer, &c., in sess. With such a consummate phalanx George Tate must be elevated, and can have no difficulty in persuading himself that he his, or will some day be, a great man. I should not be surprised if his next worthy exploit were what he teaches us to expect—his enseasour to transmate the Alps into solid gold, and that, too, "on the diagonal principle." We shall be able to estimate the degree of honour, too, that may be found in George Tate; for when Dr. Collyer reaches the anticipated location he can inform George Tate of much of California (the learned doctor was well known and highly esteemed there), and much, too, about the Oso Gold Mine; and also that some 50,0001, worth of gold was gotten out of the same Oso ground in about four months. We shall see if Mr. George Tate's honour can prompt him to make the amende honorable when he learns these most interesting facts.

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AUSTRALIAN CORDILLERA.

AUSTRALIAN CORDILLERA.

Sin,—By an advertisement in the columns of this week's Journal, the poor dupes will see they have an opportunity of meeting together on Monday next, at 12 o'clock precisely. This "manufactured to order" bubble came out under "cost-book" in Oct. 1852, and in the same month was admitted on the Stock Exchange, for which the committee are much to be censured, as they knew only 23,355 shares were paid on, and these even are known to have been taken up by a few notorious individuals for 'rigging "purposes. It was stated to the said committee that 24,000 were reserved for the purchase of the Segenboe estate, belonging to the Australian Consols Gold Mining Company, another "bird of a feather," but were not to be handed over till it had been inspected. This great bargain never came off, as a good title could not be shown. Were any of these shares sold in the great gold fever of Dec. 1852 at a large premium? No meeting has ever been called, or a balance-sheet published. I have no doubt every shilling of our funds have been made away with, and that we shall never divide a penny per share. In order to show I am serious, I will wager 104, even (the 104, to be given to the Hospital for Consumption at Brompton) that this affir will turn out a total loss, like the Ave Maria, New South Wales Gold, Chartered Australian Allain Gold, Australian Mutual, A dividend even of a farthing shall make me lose the bet. Will no one accept the challenge? I am not wedded to any particular charity, and stipulate only that the winner shall have the choice. The Chairman has gone through the Bankruptey Court, and is now absent from London. His schedule showed a loss of 1204, by these shares. He, in conjunction with Messas. Duppa, Martin, and Bennett (director salso of the Australian Mutual), and Mr. Towne, opposed last November Messas Capel, Jessek Auss... He, in conjunction with Messas. Duppa, Martin, and Bennett (director salso of the Australian Mutual), and Mr. Towne, opposed last November Messas Capel, Jessek Auss... He AVE MARIA.

Sin,—Messrs. Parker and Squires are requested, with the other members of the investigating committee, to send for publication to the Mining Journal the balance-sheet, as they have now had the figures before them for a twelvemonth. If they do not accede to this, but one conclusion can be drawn, which shall specify be put in print, unless satisfactory explanations are given. My enormous expeases, and the time I have "cut to waste," has determined me not to be frustrated any longer. Mr. Burge, the only responsible director, ought not to be allowed to escape scot free under a well-planned cross fire.—Brighton, Oct. 18.

H. Guedalla.

MINING NOTABILIA.

TEXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

[Extracts from our correspondence,]

Wheal Julian Tin Mine (Sl.ough).—This sett, which was noticed in our Journal a short time since, as having just been put to work, has been visited this week by several parties. The old Gunnis, for 4 fms, wide, it is thought by old tinners, will pay well for stamps' work. The present party (only two—Mr. D. H. Skewis, of Beeralston, and Mr. John Sins, of Calstock) have cleared up about the size of the shaft on the north part of the Gunnis, and came down upon excellent branches of tin and tinstuff all over the size of the shaft. A shaft is sinking to the north of this, to take the lode at 20 fms. deep; and about 70 fms. to the east of this they have cleared up on the south part of the Gunnis, where, for about 3 ft. wide, it is worth at least 100t, per fathom. There has been nothing done here before by any party for several hundred years.

RELISTIAN MINE (GWINEAR).—This sett is taken up by an influential party, who intend working the western part of the sett, where the lodes are in whole ground (excepting one bit of ancient workings), and near the Herland Mines. In exploring the sett, three of the Relistian lodes have been cut, and a caunter; the latter is believed to be the Clowance caunter, which, on intersection, has always made deposits of orcs. It contains fine sprigs of copper, even in the costean pit where it was first cut.

positis of ores. It contains fine sprigs of copper, even in the costean pit where it was first cut.

IVYBRIDGE MINE.—The new 50-inch engine will go to work about the second week in November, at which period a general meeting of the adventurers will take place. The mine is progressing most satisfactorily.

BORINGDON CONSOLS.—This mine having been inspected for a share-holder by Capt. Williams, of Yeoland Consols, the following is a copy of his report:—

'I find Annie's shaft sunk 10 fins, under the surface, and at this point, 16 fathous south, stands a large clvan-course, with which the lode, in its downward course, forms a junction, and this I consider a very favourable feature in the mine, as likely to cause the lode to be productive. But in order to see the lode out of the immediate influence of the elvan, I would suggest that the shaft be sunk 3 or 4 fins, deeper before the cross-cut be commenced towards the lode, or otherwise it may be found in flusorder. The 12, under the adit, is driven cast of the shaft about 220 fins, and the loid generally is large and strong, and has produced some very good bunches of lead, but is at present poor. Near the castern end a caunter lode has been intersected, which produces a small portion of the black oxide of copper, with mundic, but is not of much value in itself, in my opinion. Some may are employed in driving north to intersect this lode at another point, between two cross-courses, and, although there can be no objection to this operation, I would rather see the men driving on the course of the eaunter lode, south-cast towards the three side lodes which are known to exist in that direction. As it is probable that the intersection of these lodes by the caunter would be attended with good results, this operation I strongly recommend being carried out, as the cast and west lodes referred to are traversing a very favourable piece of ground. The 24, under the adit, has been driven east about 99 fins, and at 40 fins, from the 3b ot the 24; to the adit, has been driven cast

20 fms. from the shaft, or perhaps less. This bunch of ore is visible in the bottom of the 24, but cannot be conveniently taken away, in consequence of the water. It is now only a few weeks since steps were taken to form a company for working the mines respectively known as Wheal Busy, New, Old, and North Hallenbengle, and Wheal Daniel, and extending over a surface of nearly two square miles, the property of Viccount Falmouth, at the liberal dues of 1-24th. A lease has been duly drawn up and signed by the lessees, the counterpart of which will be in their hands in a few days, and at an early date the operations of the mines will be energetically resumed. The ancess that has attended the promoters at so early a dave may be attributed to the almost universal opinion of all competent miners and mining capitalists, as to the value of the property, which is not surpassed by any tract of unwrought mineral ground in either Cornwall or Devon, and to this may be added what may be called a new feature, both in the mining and also in the commercial world—the application of the new Limited Liability Act, this being the first mining company formed under its auspices. I would fur their remark that Cornwall is not slow in adopting its principles, although it can and does boast of the Cost-book System, which in itself, is plain and safe, but the departure from its first principles has entailed ruin and dismy to many; still, in consequence of the carelessness, inability, or design of co-adventures have been pounced upon by creditors for debts which have been allowed to accumulate far beyond the value of the mine and plant thereon. From the risk of such things there was no escape, hence the ulter dislike of capitalists to join in undertaking, showever promising, to be worked under the Cost-book System. We need not say a word in favour of this undertaking itself, simply because the property is so well known as to need no comment or commendation from me, for the bure mention of the fact that in about 18 years the lord received fro

GLAMORGANNHIRE.—Mr. Thos. Glover will submit for sale, by auction, on Saturday next, a valuable and extensive mineral property: it is divided into 20 lots, and includes veins and seams of coals and culm, as well opened as unopened. The mines are situate in the parish of Lingarelach, the town of Swansea, the parishes of St. John's Juxtu-Swansea, Swansea, Lianrhidian, liston, Llanguicke, and Longher. The quality of some of the coal is represented to be anthractic, of the best description, whilst in other portions of the estate it is highly bituminous.

POLERAR CONSOLY MINES.—The whole of the machinery and materials.

POLZEATH CONSOLS MINES.—The whole of the machinery and materials old, by auction, on Thursday next, under Decrees of the Stan chinery includes a 17-in. cylinder double-acting steam-engine

EAST POLOGOTH MINE.—Mr. Gummoe sold, by auction, on Wednesday last, the remaining machiners and materials on this mine. The lots incluge a 30-in. cylinder pumping-engine, 9 feet stroke in the shaft, the whole of the account-house furniture, &c. We will give the total amount the sale realised in our next Journal.

At Silver Brook Mine, R. Payne was killed by a fall of rock.

Meetings ut Mining Cumpanies.

GREAT HEWAS UNITED MINING COMPANY. A special meeting of shareholders was held on Thursday, to consider the propriety of amending the cost-book, by inserting a clause or clauses, empowering the committee or shareholders to forfeit shares on non-payment of calls, and passing such resolutions as may be necessary to carry the same into effect. To consider the finan-

cial position of the company, and, if necessary, to make a call, and also to receive the report of the sommittee on proceedings taken against the company, and to take the natructions of the meeting thereon.

Mr. Pearson in the chair.

Mr. Emerson (the secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting,
Mr. Hancock (the solicitor of the company) said he would read the resolution proposed to be added to the rules in the cost-book, to enable them to forfeit shares in arrear of call. It did not refer to those already made, but future calls. Mr. Hancock
then read the following resolution:—

then read the following resolution:

"That the cost-book rules of this adventure be altered and amended by the addition of the following rule thereto, which shall be inserted in the cost-book, and henceforth taken and deemed as one of the rules of the cost-book of this adventure, and be applicable to any call made at this or any subsequent meeting of the adventurers. As all the power of the committee, and they are hereby authorised and empowered, to forfeit as and when they shall deem it expedient, all shares upon which any call shall remain unpaid, 21 days after becoming due and payable; and every such declared defaulter shall immediately and henceforth lose all right, title, interest, or share whatsoever, in or to the said forfeited shares, or in or to any monies, credits, ores, minerals, machinery, or other property of this adventure that he or she might or would have been entitled to, either in law or equity, in virtue of such shares, previous to such declared forfeiture. Provided, nevertheless, that the committee shall have power to give time for payment of said calls, or restore such shares, if forfeitue, on payment of such calls if they shall deem it expedient so to do. Provided also that every forfeiture of shares shall be confirmed at the next general or special general meeting, which shall have power to decide as to the disposal of such shares, and the transfer thereof."

A statement of accounts was submitted, of which the following is an abstract:—

A statement of accounts was submitted, of which the following is an abstract :-£ 525 14 5 376 5 7 1000 0 0 33 0 0= 1035 0 0 Balance at bankers £ 25 13 8

Balance at bankers...

Balance in favour of the mine of 45571.7s. 4d.; but in this statement there are some items that will most probably prove bad debts.

The Chainan said the difficulties in which they were placed arose from having a great many shareholders merely nominal, and others who had kept back, and had not paid the calls. The mine was divided into 30,000 shares, and out of that number 20,000 had paid; but, according to the present rules, if it turned out well, they could come in and pay their 5s. or 5s. per share, and participate in the profits with those who had risked their capital. The only power they had under their present rules was to put the defaulters into the Stannaries Court, and perhaps get 1s. per share, which would be of little assistance in working the mine. The object of the proposed alteration was to get rid of the present oncentities, and endeavour to get good parties in, who would subscribe capital to prosecute the undertaking with vigour.

Mr. Hancock replied, it would not be binding upon calls already made, but those to be made in future, and, of course, future calls would not be received until the arrears were paid up.

Mr. Nicholks wished to know whether the chairs would not be with the Mr. Hardcock replied, it would not be binding upon calls already made, but those to be made in future, and, of course, future calls would not be received until the arrears were paid up.

Mr. Walduck opposed the forfeiture of shares, and contended that they had no right to confiscate any one's property. The shares, if sold, might fetch more than the call, and the balance ought to be handed over to the parties.

Mr. Hardcock said the resolution he had drawn up would give more advantage to the defaulters than the method proposed by Mr. Walduck, the principle of which was not in accordance with the cost-book.

Mr. Walduck insisted that they had no right to confiscate the property of any party, and proposed a long resolution as an amendment, but, after a lengthened discussion, it was abandoned, in consequence of failing to find a seconder.

Mr. Lelean said that, with regard to the new rule proposed, it related to the future rather than the past; and although 14 days were named, perhaps there might be no objection to after it to 21 days, the only thing wished by the committee being to get rid of those shareholders who refused to pay the call, and were an incumbrance on the mine, as it necessarily followed that those defaulters prevented others from paying, from the fear that at some future day they should come in and participate with those who, by subscribing, had brought the mine to a successful result.

Mr. Nicholks seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Nicholks seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Nicholks seconded the resolution was to consider the financial position of the company, and if necessary to make a call. The value of the machinery on the mine was about 5000k, and the debts were not much above that amount, but they had no money in hand. Mr. Clearles had been down to the mine, and, perhaps, they had better hear his statement upon the subject.

Mr. Lelean suggested that Capt. Webb's report s

etter hear his statement upon the subject.

Mr. Lelean suggested that Capt. Webb's report should be first read,
Mr. Emerson then read the following report:—

Mr. Lelean suggested that Capt. Webb's report should be first read.

Mr. Enkelson then read the following report:

Oct. 17.—In the 56 and 66 fm. levels we are laying out a great extent of tin ground on the north lode, but it has required nearly the last two months in cutting out the lode, and putting the stopes in good working order. In the 36 fm. level also we are laying open plenty of tin ground, but it will require some two or three months to communicate to the east cross-out. We shall then have an immense piece of the north lode (45 fms. long and 35 fms. high) put in good order for taking away. The south and middle lodes at this time are not objects of our pursuit. Some of the upper stopes that have been at work from the back of the 36 fm. level, for the last two years, are rather falling off in produce, which must naturally be the case. The intersection of the north and the south lodes takes place about Northey's shaft, which proved very productive, and taken away by the former workers to the 86 fm. level. These intersections (and, no doubt, rich tin) will ever continue to accompany this shaft in depth. We have great facilities for sinking this to deeper levels, without waiting for the levels bringing the great distance from engine-shaft. We intend clearing and securing Northey's shaft immediately from the 66 to the 86 fm. level, which will also give us two additional levels under the large quantities of in ground we are now operating on. We have just ascertained the most important points for our direct attention, and all the expenditure over the returns hitherto may soundly be called capital for pursuing the important points. The plant at surface, and work done underground, the prospects ahead, with every chance of success, are deserving great attention, and the best of treatment. I hope that funds will be provided, to enable us to carry out the operations with spect. Hitherto I have been obliged to be very limited in draining and clearing the mine deeper, and carrying out the objects more rapidly. If a p

The CHAIRMAN said they had also received a letter from Capt. Webb, addressed to be committee, which it might be desirable should be read. The subjoined letter was

the committee, which it might be desirable should be read. The subjoined letter was next rend:—

Oct. 17.—I have sent my report for the meeting, and hope that we shall succeed in putting this mine on a good footing. I think several shares will be taken up in the county. Our mine never looked better for future success than at this time. I have no fear, if we could carry out the works as they should, we shall have a good and lasting mine. I seen no better chance for making money than coming in Hewas, with the present low price of shares. The new comers-in will reap the advantage of work done hitherto, and experience gained by past misfortunes. I want to goo not he next two or three months without being bound to name what the returns will be. Although the last sale was not (for various causes) so much as usual, we shall be getting more in future. It will be really a pity if we do not, one and all, carry out this mine, now there is almost a certainty of success. I have no fear but what shares will rise 30 per cent,, and very likely 100 per cent,, in less than 12 months, if the committee say it shall be done. No energy shall be wanting on my part, and I will bring in all the friends I can in the county.—J. Wans.

Mr. Charles said he had only returned that morning from Cornwall, and had, there-

friends I can in the county.—J. WEBB.

Mr. Charles said he had only returned that morning from Cornwall, and had, therefore, not had an opportunity of making any report, but he would endeavour to explain the exact position of the mine. It would be remembered that at the last meeting Capt. Webb stated that in two or three months he expected the returns would pay the cost, but before that could be done it was necessary to lay out a certain sum of money in machinery to reduce the stuff. About that time Mr. Hodge pressed his claim, and being obliged to pay him, it absorbed the balance in hand which other wise would have been expended in erecting the machinery. Mr. Charles then minutely described the workings by a section, and observed that the level in the 36, in new ground, was producing excellent work for tin. The north lode had been extended to the 56, and the men for the last two or three months were cutting out stuff hat would compensate them for the loss they had sustained. They were cutting out stuff in the 66 that was payducing excellent work for tin. The north lode had been extended to the 56, and the men for the last two or three months were cutting out stuff that would compensate then for the loss they had sustained. They were cutting out stuff in the 66 that was paying well; the lode was 51t, wide, and upon the south part producing excellent work, but the whole was good enough to go to the stamps, as by the improvement in machinery they could make ground pay well that would not pay half the expense by the method adopted by the old men. Northey's shaft was at present 5 ms, below the 66, and they knew there were two levels deeper, but, of course, they could not tell what was in them. He had a consultation with Capt. Webb, and they had agreed to go 5 ms, lower, to see the lode in the next level, as they were aware that in the 66 they they found it better than in the 36. There was no question about the mine as regarded its natural advantages, all the difficulties arising from its financial position. He believed there was no mine that had made such large returns in the time, with such a limited amount of capital. Let them loook to the loss by Davidson, and the arrears of calls, for if they had been paid they would have been out of debt. The machinery was of the best description, and their tin was dressed cheaper than in any other mine in the neighbourhood; several parties in the locality were willing to take shares, but would not do so until the mine was out of debt. The agent, and indeed all the parties engaged on the mine were most anxious to improve the returns, but from the want of necessary funds it was impossible they could arrive at the result they wished. He felt-satisfied the merchants would give them time, if the shareholders could show they were doing the best for them.

Mr. Lexar reminded them that at the meeting held in March last he impressed upon the shareholders the necessity of working the mine at deeper levels, and then wished them to make a larger call, and if they had done so, they would have been in a much b

nd then selling out. A SHAREMOLDER wished to know how much the 2s. 6d. call was likely to realise? Mr. Charles replied about 2000/., and he thought they were likely to get about

750%, of the calls in arrear, in addition to which there were 1600 that is a be had of trustees, which might be sold for 5s, each, making altogether 3750%, and in the mean time they might open important portions of the mine, by when the return would be greatly increased.

7501. of the calls in arrear, in addition to which there were the land of trustees, which might be sold for 5s, each, making altogether 37501, and is the mean time they might open important portions of the mins, by which the returns would be greatly increased.

Mr. Niviports wished to know why one of the director, who was a security, was allowed to sit at the board!—Mr. Place (a director) said they had no resolution appears the books until this day by which they could forfeit his shares.

The CHARMAN then put the resolution, making a call of 2s. 6d. per share, which was unanimously carried.

Mr. HANGOK said, the next business related to the proceedings taken against the company respecting the water-course. He was glad to inform them that aggoinst the company respecting the water-course. He was glad to inform them that aggoint were going on, with every prospect of an amicable termination; and it was only accessary to give the directors power to agree to the terms.

The CRAIMAN and they were greatly indebted to Mr. Charles, for the manner in which he had conducted the negociations.

Mr HANGOK said Mr. Charles's exertions had stopped a Chancery sait, and the shareholders were much indebted to that gentleman for those exertions.

A resolution was then unanimously passed, that it should be left to the committe to come to such an arrangement as, in their judgment, should be for the benefit of the shareholders.

Votes of thanks to the Chairman, directors, and Mr. Charles, terminated the proceedings.

WHEAL UNY MINING COMPANY. +

A meeting of adventurers was held at the offices, Lombard-street, on Tuesday, Mr. P. Hinds in the chair. Mr. HUTT read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which

ere confirmed.

The Charawan said the balance-sheet would be submitted, and he should be glatte nawer any questions upon it. The mining captain was also in attendance, to give a wallong the grant of the confirmed was a state of the confirmed was a wer any questions upon it. The mining captain was also in attendance, to give y explanations required.

The following is a summary of the balance-sheet, from May 31 to Aug. 31, 1855;—

Balance against the mine.... £ 417 4 11

is not a dead piece of ground. Some good copper has been found in the 30 fm. levi, on the first lode; and there is now a good lode gone down in the bottom of the 30, which can only be reached by sinking the new shaft, this we are doing with all spee, by twelve men; I hope to sink 2½ fathoms per month; the price now paid for sixing is 22t, per fathom.—J. Rowz.

The Charkman said, in the first instance, he should propose that the accounts and report be received and adopted. It now became his duty to address a few observations to them on the general prospects of the mine. They were aware that he had always been an advocate for vigorously prosecuting the adventure, but even up to the present time they had not attempted to work the mines as they ought to have been. The northern part of the mine was the richest for copper, and Capt. Row, who was well entitled to their confidence, was of the same opinion. Upon the southern part of the mine, where they had been going down for in, the shaft was nonlinely 72 fms., but, from its slanting direction, it was, in reality, not more than 60 fms., and the only proper course to be pursued would be to sink the shaft to a much greater devolt. The committee had been in correspondence with certain parties helding the adjoining property, to the aorth of the mine, called Wheal Union, which had been abandoned; but if they could get permission to make use of the old shaft, it would materially assist them in developing their property. He (the Chairman) week, therefore, propose that a call of 11. per share be made, in order that the future operations might be earried on with vigour.

Mr. E. Kriw considered with wilding to the state in the mine, and was quite willing to increase the call, but he considered it might press hard upon some of the share holders, and they might meet with better aucess in the returns.

Mr. Kiwa wished to ask Captain Row whether the ends were better than thy were twelve months ago, as he found by the cost-book he had spent 10,000. in opening up the continuous contr

of the mine as when he commenced.

Capt. Rows replied that his confidence in the mine for copper in the north grand was stronger than ever; but he reminded them that he had never expressed a symbolic polnion of the adventure for tin

The committee of management were re-elected, and the proceedings terminated will a vote of thanks to the Chairman and committee.

ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY The following is the directors' report, to be presented at the fourth gen

The following is the directors' report, to be presented at the fourth general meeting of shareholders, convened for the 31st inst.:—

"Your directors, defering to the wish expressed by the shareholders at the list adjournment of the annual general meeting, that a committee of shareholders shareholders have be adopted with reference to your affairs, summoned such a committee; the reports and circulars issued so recently by that committee have, in a great measure, suprised edged the object of the ordinary report of the directors. The annual balance-shetsal sedent he object of the ordinary report of the directors. The annual balance-shetsal sedent he object of the ordinary report of the directors. The annual balance-shetsal sedent he last meeting was encumbered, and which then therefore the existence of the last meeting was encumbered, and which then threatened the existence for useful purposes, of the company, has been discharged upon fair and advantageous for useful purposes, of the company, has been discharged upon fair and advantageous for useful purposes, of the company, has been discharged upon fair and advantageous for useful purposes, of the company of the discharged upon fair and advantageous which at the last meeting remained unissued. These shares have been seased, sories formity with the resolution of the last general meeting, as preference shares, above a guaranteed dividend out of the profits of the company of 25 per cent, over and share a guaranteed dividend out of the profits of the company of 25 per cent, over and share in the company of the company (het plant forfetted original shares), whilst the amount obtained for them has enabled the permanent explaid to leave a balance of forfetted original shares), whilst the amount obtained for them has enabled the permanent explaid to leave a balance of forfetted original shares of the company of the company (het plant forfetted original

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THE MINING JOURNAL.

reaching wet season. The board entertain sanguine expectations that the real, economy, and management of Mr. Prankerd ("vio has, now the control of the works) will being that success which the patients and fiberslity of the shareholders so yichly merit. The unusual dryness of the last season, an untoward accident to the unschinery, and meshassed exchequer, coupled with an attachment for debt upon the property, all bat paralysed the operations of the last season. The next month, when the rains may again be expected, will, we trust, find us emancipated from all those evils, and easile us to recommence crushing under more favourable auspies stan have hitherto attended this company. The accounts show that we obtained 10887, worth of gold. This was obtained from 208 tons of quarts, and reduced in 171 hours. Owing to the frequent interruptions in crushing, the expenses of obtaining this gold can acarcely be stimated correctly, but the amount actually expended on the reduction of the ore win 353. The manager of the works had been directed to creet the stamps, to put the crushing-rollers in good working order, and to use the Cochran's crusher as an attilize, if advisable. During the summer months, when, for the reasons before referred to, no remunerative operations could be carried on, the establishment and expense in California have been reduced to the lowest amount; Sir H. Huntley, Mr. Frankerd, the captain, and one other miner, being the only hands retained upon the works. The ordinary expenses of management in England have been kept as low as possible, but the number of general and other meetings held, notices and circulars issued, and which the hazardous position of the company rendered imperative, coupled with the fresh issue of shares, have added nearly 2001, to the expenditure. Messra, Meleod and Falder retire from the directory by rotation; Mr. Falder does not offer imself for re-election. The board, at the suggestion of the committee of shareholders, and such the property of the committee of shareholders, and

THE ROYAL GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF CORNWALL

THE ROYAL GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF CORNWALL.

The usual annual meeting of this society was held in the Museum, at Penzance, or Friday (yesterday), Sir Charless Lexon, Bart., M.P., F.R.S., the President, in the chair. The worthy Baronet, from iii-health, did not give his usual address, but immediately called on the secretary, Mr. R. Q. Couca, to read the report of the castel, from which it appears that the researches of the active members of the society had been almost exclusively devoted to the fossiliferous deposits of the county; and itraspires that numerous new and interesting spacimens had been discovered, especially as the content of the con

MINING IN DEVON-TESTIMONIAL TO MR. NICHOLLS.

MINING IN DEVON—TESTIMONIAL TO Mr. NICHOLLS.

The mining district of Tavistock recently became the scene of a most gratifying femonstration in favour of Mr. Nicholls, on the presentation of a testimonial commemorative of the personal respect borne towards that gentleman, and in acknow-seigment of the services which he has rendered in the advancement and promotion of mining adventure and mining interests generally. It appeared that a subscription is been entered into, not so much among personal friends, or the residents of the semediate locality, as with those throughout the country generally, who have deviated the closest attention to the subject, and are identified with the promotion of mineral speculations. To celebrate the event, a public dinner took place in the large room at the Bedford Hotel, Tavistock, Mr. J. H. Hitchins precided, supported by Masza, Jehu Hitchins, John Cummins, W. E. Cummins, B. Robins, Leamon, Capt. James Richards, William Ric

es delegated.

Hr. Peet, after a very appropriate address, as a mark of warm esteem, and as the
mains of conveying an expression of the sentiments of the numerous subscribers,
"sented Mr. Nicholla with the gratifying testimonial, which consisted of a large

Bray. The healths of Mr. Henry Peet, of London; Mr. Webb; the mining agents of the Tavistock district; the working miners, &c., followed; and the health of the Chairman having been drunk and responded to, this gratifying meeting separated.

ANGLO-ROMANO GAS COMPANY. 7

The half-yearly meeting of this company was held on Wednesday, at the London

ANGLO-ROMANO GAS COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of this company was held on Wednesday, at the London Tavern, Bishopagate,

Mr. John Kemp, of Birmingham, in the chair.

The Secretary (Mr. Ward) read the report, from which it appeared that the company had more than paid its expenses upon the first half-year having been 281., the second 3511., and the third 7891. The gas supplied had given so much satisfaction that the demand for lights was daily increasing, and justified the anticipation of targe profits being made, as the expenses would not increase proportionably with the extension of the supply of gas.

From the accounts, it appeared that the gross receipts for gas during the past half-year were 11,534-78 crowns; which, after the outlay, left a profit of 5906-33 crowns. In reply to a Shareholder, Mr. Surephano, the engineer) said there were 16 miles of mains to be laid with the present capital, the plant, apparatus, &c., being complete. Several streets had demanded gas, out of the district stipulated in the contract, upon which he could guarantee a large return to the company. Their present rate of profit was 60 per cent. on the 12s, per 1000 feet charged for private lights.

Mr. Oolk (the solicitor) said they reserved to themselves the right of lighting the whole city of Rome. In any further works the sharcholders would be at liberty to take or refuse their quota of any additional shares. It must be borne in mind that they had a monopoly for 25 years, against all opposition in the city of Rome.

Mr. Girson (one of the committee) observed, that whilst they were making from 10 to 15 per cent., there world he no difficulty in retting plenty of working capital. As Mr. Shepherd had contrived to pay them a dividend in the first year, now with standing all the difficulties about only, there was no doubt of his success in any further undertakings for supplying the city. (Hear.)

Mr. Oole said they could go where they liked, provided they lighted the public lamps in the streets of Rome, alluded to in the contract.

MINING IN COCKERMOUTH AND KESWICK.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

One of the principal obstacles to mining enterprise in this neighbourhood is the fact, One of the principal obstacles to mining enterprise in this neighbourhood is the fact, that the different companies hold such extensive royalties, while they only work a very small portion. This prevents many parties from making trials: in one case, which comes particularly under our notice, a party holds the royalty of two extensive manors, including several thousand acres, upon which they employ eight men, just sufficient to preserve their right to any mineral, should it be discovered. Upon these manors there are several fine veins, which ought to be tried; and there are those who would not be backward in adventuring, were they at liberty to do so. Would it not, therefore, be better for all parties, and certainly give more encouragement to adventure, were these royalties divided into smaller setts? A very promising mine, called Force Gragg, situated in the township of Braithwaite, about five miles from Kcswick, is carried on by some influential gentlemen from Alston. Three levels have been driven into the hill side, and from the upper once a considerable quantity of lead ore has been extracted; the lowest is now about 200 fms. in length, and has cut some ore lately, but is expected to improve. The lode is a very beautiful one, containing sulphate of baryta, black jack (sulphuret of zine), carbonate of iron, and pyrites, of which some good specimens have been obtained. The galean is particularly rich in silver. A good deal of dead ground has been cut, and much perseverance has been exhibited by the proprietors, and it is hoped that the mine may before long make them handsome returns.

Not far from this, on the opposite mountain, called Causy Pyke, a trial was made for cobalt, and some expense incurred in making a road, &c.; but the concern was soon abandoned, as fruitless.

WEST PAR CONSOLS MINE.

WEST PAR CONSOLS MINE.

WEST PAR CONSOLS MINE.

The following reports on this mine are by two of the principal agents in Cornwall:

Camborne, Oct. 5.—I inspected West Par Consols Mine on the 3d instant, and beg to present you with my report, as follows: —The engine-shaft is sunk diagonally 45 fms. from surface, equal to 32 fms. perpendicularly, and that level is driven north from shaft on a cross-course 43 fms. About 14 fms. north of the shaft a lode was met with 6 ft. wide, containing yellow mundic (iron pyrites) in considerable quantities. By testing, it shows the presence of copper, and, from the appearance, I should suppose it to contain a small portion of tin; but it is not of any value, and it is so hard that the cost of driving on the course of it would be great—say, 14l. or 15l. per fm. The level is driven in the killas by the side of the lode 4 fms. east, where the lode is not been found, although the cross-cut is continued north from the lode nearly 30 fms. Search is now being made to the west of the cross-course, just opposite the lode decaribed above. I have been informed that the great-cross-course in the adjoining mine of Pembroke, to the south, heaves the lodes crossed by it 60 fms. If this be the same cross-course (and I have not seen any evidence to the contrary), then this lode is probably heaved 69 fms. also, or 30 fms. beyond the present end. A short time will prove whether the lode is where it is now being searched for or not; if not here, I see no other chance of finding it but by driving further north. A few fathoms south of the shaft, in the 45, a lode was discovered, which, by being driven cast a few fathoms, produced very good quality yellow copper ore; but, as the eastern end in nearly to the extent of the set in that direction, the workings were suspended. This lode has not been found to the west of the cross-course; but, if it be heaved 69 fms., the north end cannot be driven far enough to reach that by 6 or 7 fathoms. About 50 fms. from rurles of the sevent of this lode, and ind it is pointing first towar

Oct. 11.—I have this day carefully inspected the West Par Consols, and the appearances you have below. The engine, or disgonal, shaft is down from surface about 45 fms., and a cross-cut driven north about 42 fms, this 45 fms. deep makes about 30 perpendicular). In this cross-cut two lodes have been intersected to the west of the cross-course, the latter just now cut, which is about 14 in. wide, producing quarts, mundle, and peach, with a promising appearance. The first, which is about 5 fms. north of the shaft, has a small quantity of ground explored, and produces fine stones of copper ore. There can be seen, east of the cross-course, a large lode, from 4 to 5.

FOREIGN MINES.

FOREIGN MINES.

La Fortuna Mining Company have received their report, dated Linared, Oct. 51-41 Caxaoa Iscoa, the engine-shaft is being such under the 4th level, and down 30½ stags. The lost is a large, worth to on in 6 m., in midding ground first of the control of the contro

prise, and it is gratifying to find that others are about to follow in the course which they have so successfully pointed out. The intelligence from the mining districts continued extremely favourable.

The Nouveau Monde Mining Company have advices from their superintendent, Mr. Richard Bray, dated Alotepeque, August 31, of which the following are extracts:—In the mine of San Pantaleon, Cornubia shaft has been sunk 39, varas since the date of the last report; we were very much delayed in this work at the beginning of the month for the want of ventilation; we have now placed an air-machine with pipes down the shaft, which answers the purpose well, so we shall now make better progress; the ground continues the same as last reported, half now make better progress; the ground continues the same as last reported, and at the depth of 60 varas will be on a level with San Damasio level; we shall then communicate and proceed to clear out the old deep levels eastward, and continue our own Dolores level. By sinking costean pits we have traced San Pantaleon lode about 140 varas cast of Cornubia shaft, in the direction of an old shaft sunk by the late Don Blas Zea, 80 varas cast of our last costean pit, or 220 varas cast of Cornubia shaft. This old shaft togen to the depth of about 30 varas, and now contains water; report says no ore was ever broken in this part of the mine, and the prevailing opinion among the men is, that the lode has not been cut in it; it will probably be of some service to us. The course of ore laid open in Dolores level's about 70 free, in length, varying in width from 3 in. to 1 ft., in one place solid, but generally consisting of washing stuff, that will probably produce, about 1 ton of clean ore to 5 or 6 tons of stuff; it still continues in the present end; the back is in no place very high, and the men, in some places, have worked almost through to the present level. We have on hand about 10 tons of clean ore, about 20 tons of good stuff that will produce 12 clean, and about 40 tons of clean ore,

mindle and promoting an expression of the sentiments of the numerous subscripers, and a set with a month of the shaft, and produces fine state of the numerous subscripers of the shaft is subscriped at the state of the numerous subscripers of the shaft is subscriped at the state of the state of the numerous subscripers of the state of the sta

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS,—The lode in the 40, east of Field's engine-shaft, is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, worth for copper ore from 16t. to 20t. per fm.; the lode in the 130, east of this shaft, is worth for copper ore 30t. per fm. The lode in the 80, at Davey's engine-shaft, is worth for copper ore 30t. per fm. The lode in the 80, at Davey's engine-shaft, is worth for copper ore 30t. per fm.; by claim 15th shaft, is producing good stones of ore, but not sufficient to value; the lode in the winze sinking below the 60, at this shaft, is worth for copper ore 20t. per fm. No change to notice in any other part of this mine since the last report.—M. White: Oct. 15.

BEDFORD UNITED.—The lode in the 130 fm. level east is improving as we proceed in driving the end, and I hope soon to see a good lode here, which there is every appearance of at present; in this level weat the lode is without alteration. The lode in the 115 fm. level, cast and west, is producing a little saving work; the stopes in the back of this level will yield about 8 tons of ore per fathom: we have a good orey by the side of the lode. Jackson's stopes in this level are worth 6 tons of ore per fm. We continue to drive by the side of the lode in the 35 cast. There is nothing new in any other part of the mine worthy of notice since last report.—J. PHILLIPS: Oct. 17.

BOLENOW E.—The levels are progressing satisfactority, but without any material.

We continue to drive by the side of the lode in the 35 cast. There is nothing new in any other part of the mine worthy of notice since last report.—J. PHILLIPS: Oct. 17.

BOLENOWE.—The levels are progressing satisfactorily, but without any material alteration in the lode since last reported.—W. ROBERTS: Oct. 13.

BOTTLE HILL.—In the 123 crosss-cut north we have not acce among of the lode to report on it, but hope to be enabled to say something of its character in my next report. In the winze sinking below the 160 we are still raising some good work for tin. All the stopes in the mine are much the same as last reported. In the 12 west, on the north lode, the lode is 2 feet wide, and composed of gossan, and capels, with spots of tin intermixed, but not rich enough to save. In the 160 west, on the south lode, there is no change to notice.—J. GIPPORD: Oct. 17.

BRYNTAIL.—Since I last reported on the new lode, on the 11th inst., we have, as I anticipated, reached the clay-slate formation, in which we have extended east on the course of the lode about 5 feet. First, the branch of ore was about 3 inches wide, it solid; but, last evening, in taking down a piece of the lode which we had desued, it increased to an average width of 7 inches, which I compute to be worth at least 25t. per fm. The lode is at present accompanied by a beautiful stratum, and is also emitting water, which I consider very favourable for a continuance of the ore. The stop in the back of the 10 is still producing very good ore; the ground already stoped has been worth about 10t, per fm. The stull being now fixed, we have nothing to prevent as from working the back with greater facilities than we could possibly do before. We have now nearly 20 tons of ore at surface, and a parcel will be prepared for the market as quickly as possible. I believe the end is actually worth 5t, per fm. more than I have estimated it at; still, I like to keep within bounds.—J. Rozen: Oct. 18.

BUIL ERDON.—No portion of the lode has been taken down during the past week; th

CALSTOCK UNITED.—There is no alteration in the ends in the 60 since last reort.—W. Cooke: Oct. 13.

port.—W. Cooke: Oct. 13.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—In the 50 west, on Wheal Gons lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of good ore. The 33 cross-cat north is progressing favourably. Other bargains are without alteration.—W. Rodens: Oct. 13.

CAMDWR MAWR.—The stopes in back of the 5 fm. level are looking quite as well as when last reported, and yielding as much as we expected. The cross-cut in the botton of the winze, under the 12, is very promising, and yesterday, I believe, we mat the north side of the lode, and I entertain hopes, next week, of being able to give a favourable report. We have now two mea trying the lode in various places. We are in daily expectation of receiving the bildings for the ore sampled the beginning of last week.—J. WILLIAMS: Oct. 13.

CARBACK, DEWS UNITED.—In the 30, cast of Elev's shaft, the lode is 15 inches

of last week.—J. WILLIAMS: Oct. 13.

CARRACK-DEWS UNITED.—In the 30, cast of Eley's shaft, the lode is 15 inches wide, producing tin, but not enough to value. In the 30 west the lode is 25 ft, wide, and worth 71, per fin. In the 22 cast the lode is 2 ft, wide, and worth 71, per fin. In the 22 cast the lode is 2 ft, wide, and worth about 31, per fathom. At Battery shaft, the lode continues slowly to improve; it is 2½ feet wide, with copper ore throughout the whole of it, not enough to value, but it will pay for dressing. In the 30 cast the lode is from 2 to 2½ ft, wide, intermixed with copper, worth (say) 30s, per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 20, on the south lode, are 20 inches wide, worth 41, per fin. The mine is improving, and there is ore in every shaft and end, though some of them are not rich.—WM. Hollow, jun.; Martin Duni: Oct. 16.

DUNN: Oct. 16.

CARVANNALL.—The prospects of this mine continue to improve. In the 60 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 40t. per fm.—W. Roders: Oct. 13.

CLIJAH AND WENTWORTH.—Julia Lode: The 20, driving cast, is extended 55 fms., the lode yielding \(\frac{1}{2} \) ton of ore per fathom. The winze sinking below the 20 is sunk about 4 fms., the lode producing good stones of ore. The 30, driving cast, is producing good stones of ore, and looks very promising. The winze sinking below the 30 is sunk about 7 fms., the lode worth 20t, per fathom. The cross-cut driving north in the 30 is extended 25 fms.; driving by six men, at 2t, 10s, per fathom. The cross-cut driving south in the 30 is extended about 49 fms.; driving by four men, at 4t, per fathom. The 40, driving west, will yield 1\(\frac{1}{2} \) ton of ore per fathom. The 40, driving west, will yield 1\(\frac{1}{2} \) ton of ore per fathom. The 40, driving west, will yield 1 ton of ore per fathom. Walter's engine-shaft is sunk about 7 ft. below the 50; sinking by nine men, at 20, per fathom.—Wentworth Lode: Boundary shaft is sunk about 7 feet below the 20, the lode preducing good stones of yellow ore; sinking by six men, at 4t. per fathom.

—J. CUDLIF; C. Glasson: Oct. 13.

CLOWANCE WOOD.—We are still driving towards the new engine-shaft. The

per lathom.—Wentworth Lode: Boundary shaft is sunk about 7 feet below the 20, the lode producing good stones of yellow ore; sinking by six men, at 41, per fathom.—J. Cudher; C. Glasson: Oct. 13.

CLOWANCE WOOD.—We are still driving towards the new engine-shaft. The ground in the adit cross-cut is without alteration.—J. Delbutlos; E. Chewin.

CROW HILL.—We have driven the cross-cut 9 ft. this week, and the ground is still a beautiful blue killas. We have commenced sinking a winze from the 45 fm. level on the course of the lode, so as to hole to the 55 soon after we cut the lode in this lode, which will give ventilation, and enable us to open the lode at once.—Oct. 13.

CUBERT UNITED.—At Trebellan, the lode in the engine-shaft is 18 inches wide, composed of quartz, prian, &c., worth from 1 to 2 owts. of lead per fathom. The stopes in the back of this level, south of engine-shaft, are worth 6 cwis, of lead per fathom. The lode in the 66 end, south of sumpwinze, is 11 in. wide, composed of quartz, Hookan, and muncie, producing a little lead. The stopes in back of this level, north of the sump-winze, are not so good for lead, worth from 1 to 12 cwts, per lathom. The lode in the 56 end, south of the winze, is 12 inches wide, composed of quartz, mundic, and lead, worth for the latter 2 cwts, per fathom. The stopes in the back of this level, north of the engine-shaft, are worth from 1 to 12 cwts, per lathom. The lode in the 56 end, south of the winze, is 12 inches wide, composed of quartz, mundic, and lead, worth for the latter 2 cwts, per fathom. The stopes in the back of this level, north of the engine-shaft, are worth 3 ewts, of lead per fathom. The lote in Towary's shaft is 12 in, wide, composed of quartz, prian, and mundic—unproductive. We have begun to sink the sumpwinze below the 65, but no lede has beeh broken.—J. Trawin: Oct. 13.

CWM DARREN.—In the 40, driving west of engine-shaft, the lode is about 5 feet wide, vielding good stones of copper ore, but not sufficient to seat value on. In the stope in back of t

PERENTS: Oct. 15.

We are now opening ore ground in this old mine very successfully. Prancis', adit is now traversing a large lode, with a very good mixture of silver-lead in it. The back of this level is over for 8 or 10 ft, which, yielding 15 ewts, per fathom. The stopes in the back of Level Coed are increasing in yield, and we shall shortly have more ore bargains at work. We sample to-morrow 10 tons of excellent silver-lead oré, and, from all appearance, we shall increase our returns in future.—MATTHEW PRANCIS: 2 etc. 16. Oct. 16

ore, and, from all appearance, we shall increase our returns in future.—Matthew Francis: Oct. 16.

DEVON WHEAL BULLER.—I am glad to inf rm you that our mine, upon the whole, is looking well and improving.—Engine-shaft: We shall complete the sinking of the shaft to the depth of 32 ms. this week. The length of the cross-cut to the lode will be about 6 ms., the driving of which I estimate will take about five weeks. During this time the nene will be engaged easing and dividing the shaft. In the 20 west the lode is opening out, now about 3 ft, wide, with a quantity of water coming from the end; the lode here presents every appearance of an important improvement. The stopes in the back of this level produce 1 \(\) to not very good quality coper ore per fathom. The 20 cast has been extended 20 fathoms, which has intersected the cross-course. The lode up to the cross-course has produced some fine work, equal to \(\) \(\) to per fathom of rich coated ore. We have driven through the cross-course, but have not yet met with the lode on the eastern side. The western shaft is now sunk to a depth of 14 fms. from the surface, on the course of the lode, which is much the same as for some time past. Our dressing operations are progressing satisfactorily, and we are preparing for the next sampling a good parcel of fine ore.—W. N. Sight, D. DRAKE WALLS.—The branches in the 70, cast of Matthew's shaft, produces good to york, and the ground of a very favourable character; the stopes in the back of this level are producing fair quality timstuff. The branches in the 60 mre producing saving work; the stopes in the back of this level are producing good work, The branches in bottom of the 60, west of footway shaft, are producing good work, with favourable indications. The different points of operation in driving and stoping are progressing favourable. When the stopes in the course of the ore producing good work, with favourable indications. The different points of operation in driving and stoping are progressing favourable.—W. T. Gra

eucing good work, with favourable indications. The different points of operation in divising and stopping are progressing favourably.—If, Gastonav: Cot. II.

DYPNGWM.—The 60 has been under water since Monday, Sept. 3. The weather has been so the wire! and the water in this has been so the wire! and the water in the has been so the wire! and the water in the has been so the wire! And the water in the has been so the wire! And the water in the has been so the wire! And the water in the has been so the wire! And the water in the wire! And the water in the wire! And the water in the wire! The solid is very barge, but a present not rieb. The lode in the 63, east of Harria's winze, is for the present poor. In this been so the water in the wire! The solid is very barge, but a present not rieb. The lode in the 63, east of Harria's winze, is for the present poor. In the lode is the wire in the water in the wire! The lode in the 63, east of Harria's winze, is for the present poor. In the lode is the water in the wire with the solid in the

fathom, the middle stope 30 cwts., and the stope next the winze 35 cwts. to the fathom (29 fms. i ft. of orcy ground were broken in these three stopes. In the 50 east i fm. 0 fc. of in. was risen through from the stope into the north lode, and 5 fms. 4 ft. 8 in. of orcy ground stoped in the latter lode, which will produce about 10 cwts. to the fathom. All the ground broken below the adit during the past two months was orcy. In addition to the above work, we have, as previously intended, widened, for 90 fms., i ft. of the adit level. Now, this affair has not been far short of driving a new level for that length. The men broke so much stuff that we required 40 hands to tram it out some days. The railway is also removed from a portion of the adit, and in a few days we shall have it all removed, and re-layed on the new part of the level; this will be giving the rode separate and clear working compartment for themselves, and the rails laying on their own rocky way, instead of above the rods, as before. We have also cut a way for rails from the cart-road to the intended engine-house, for the purpose of tramming materials, &c. The foundation for the engine-house will be ready in a day or two, the position for which was approved of by the engine-house will be ready in a day or two, the position for which was approved of by the engine-house will be ready in a day or two, the position for which was approved of by the engine-house will be ready in a day or two, the position for the Elizabeth and Mary, 21 tons 2 cwts.; September 8, by Prosperty, 28 tons; now dressed of waste and slime, 4 tons; dressed last report, 1 tons = 46 tons 2 cwts. We have been five weeks without drawing any stuff. The lead dressers have been a part of that time dressing waste and slime. We shall in a day or two be able to draw from the table the drawing and the continue able to draw from the able to the week and the commence dressing again. During the two months we have driven and stope 56 fms. 2 ft. 5 m. of ground, which contains about 90 tons of

on north lode.—E. DAYIES: Oct. 8.

EAST BLACK CRAIG.—The pitch in the bottom of the 33 fm. level, between Nos. 3 and 4 cross-cuts, has improved this week. The pitch in the 33 couth level is turning out about the same quantity of lead as the level did in driving. The pitch in the back of the 33 fm. level, between No. 1 cross-cut west and No. 1 cross-cut east, has improved a little this week. The other pitches are looking much the same as when last reported.—J. Sarrinas: Oct. 13.

last reported.—J. SHITHAN: Oct. 13.

EAST WHEAL GEORGE.—The 56 cross-cut south is progressing satisfactorily. We have not as yet any symptom- of the lode. The ground in the cross-cut consists of a mixture of capel, killas, and quartz.—Oct. 13.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—We are still driving the 66 on the south part of the lode, carrying some of the lode under the killas, it being too spare to drive all the end in: the part we have is composed of spar, capel, and gossan. The winze is still producing grey ore, but not rich. We have taken down more of the lode in the 55 cross-cut; the leader is not so rich as when last reported—it will make again; the lode is so spare to drive in, that we cannot make any great progress. As soon as we have room I intend to drive west a little, before we cross-cut further west towards Hitchins's shaft. I think we had better put two more men in the 55, to make six.—W. METHERELL: Oct. 18.

GEIFRON.—We started our wheel to-day, and it worked very well. The water

Hitchins's shaft. I think we had better put two more men in the 55, to make six.—W. METHERIEL: Oct. 18.

GEIFRON.—We started our wheel to-day, and it worked very well. The water will be out from Pearce's shaft by Monday, so that the men will be able to resume their work. I expect it will take from 8 to 10 days to fork the water from Young's shaft, as we have a larger house of water than at Pearce's shaft, and our lift is not quite so large.—Oct. 13.

GILMAR.—Michell's flat-rod shaft is down 7½ fms. below the 10; the branches are still very regular, but not rich for tin. The character of the ground shows good indications for improvement again shortly. The 10 cross-cut, north-westof the same shaft, is letting out an increase of water: we have about 2 fms. to reach the side branch. The deep add it is communicated to the winze reported on last week; this ground will be stoped as soon as the stamps is ready to receive the stuff. The deep add level, east of Field's shaft, is still very kindly, and opening tin ground for stamping. At Field's shaft, sinking below the 10, we have two kindly branches, producing tin, and separate from any before wrought on in the mine. We have this day intersected a copper lode in the 30 cross-cut north from the engine-shaft; it is yielding copper, but have not seen enough of its value to report on. The masons are getting on satisfactorily with the engine-house, and hope to have it complete the time specified. Nothing else new to remark.—W. Johns; J. Moncon: Oct. 13.

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—The lode in the 60 west is large, and spotted with ore. There is no material change in the stopes over the said level. In the 72 west we are still driving by the side of the lode. In the engine-shaft the ground is much the same as when last reported on. It is being sunk with all speed by 12 men.—G. Rickard: Oct. 17.

GREAT FORTIGHER CONSOLS.—We have cut through the lode north in the

RICKARD: Oct. 17.

GREAT SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—We have cut through the lode north in the 42 fm. level, and find it to be about 5 feet wide, the ground very easy for driving—in fact, we have commenced to drive both cast and west. We intend to force on the castern end as fast as possible, in order to reach the cross-course as soon as we can.—T. METHERELE.: Oct. 18.

eastern end as fast as possible, in order to reach the cross-course as soon as we can.

—T. Merrherell.: Get. 18.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—Little has been done in the different levels in the past week, the men being employed in altering the pitwork. The pitches throughout the mine are looking well.—J. Daw: Oct. 13.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—The ground at the castern engine-shaft is still very good, and the lode 2 feet wide, composed of mundic and stones of lead. We are now down from 7 to 8 fms. below the 51 fm. level, and hope in about eight weeks from this date to get to the 61 fm. level. The lode in the 51 fm. level cast is small at present, and the ground rather hard. The lode in the 51 fm. level west is 1½ ft. wide, producing more lead as we get west, but not rich at present; there will be a bunch of lead here accor. The stopes and tribute pitches are looking pretty well, also the 40 fm. level on the castern caunter; this is a very promising lode at present. We have not been able to do anything to it for the past week for want of air, and unless some there are some artificial means used, or the dam taken out, we shall not be able to do do much more in this part of the mine without another shaft. We are sinking a winze below the 39 fm. level east; the lode is small and unproductive, but I hope it will improve the ventilation. Our sampling will be considerably affected by means of the dam being put in. Since both engines have been put to work we have saved shout a ton of coals per week.—J. Rookans: Oct. 16.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY_UNITED.—I worked here from a boy, until the mine coach a collection.

about a ton of coals per week.—J. Rookes: Oct. 16.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY_UNITED.—I worked here from a boy, until the mine ceased working. There is a course of copper ore in the bottom of the 90 fm. level, cast of Chynoweth's shaft, 9 feet wide for scores of fathoms long. Twelve men can raise 100 tons per month of copper ore, besides tin, from this pitch; and with a large stamps and crusher, all the lodes and the staff now in the stulls underground will pay well to send up and dress; and there is enough stuff broken to pay for the erection of all proper mechinery to the mine, draw the stuff, and crush the ores. Begin at the first level, and clear as you go.—J. NICHOLLS.

GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE.—The ground in the 70 cross-cut, south from Harvey's engine-shaft, is much improved since last report. The lode in the 60, east from the above shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth 151, per fm.; the backs over this level, east of the cross-cut, continue to look well. The lode in the 60 deat for the from 131, to 151, per fm. for copper and tin. The south part of the lode in the 50, west of Copper-house shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth 164, per fm.; the rise in the back of this level is much improved since last report. The 40 west is without much alteration-since my last; the backs over this level centure to yield good average quality stamping work. The north lode in the 30, west of Treblicheck's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth 104, per fm. Carnmeal lode in the 30, west of Treblicheck's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth 104, per fm. Carnmeal lode in the 30, west of Pascoc's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth 104, per fm. Carnmeal lode in the 30, west of Pascoc's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth 104, per fm. Carnmeal lode in the 30, west of Pascoc's shaft, is 36, feet wide, producing saving work for tin. The tribute department looks favourable.—S. S. Noell.: Oct. 16.

producing saving work for tin. The tribute department looks favourable,—S. N. Norl. 1: Oct. 16.

Norl. 2: Oct. 16.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—No. 48. In the 70 fm, level, east of Crease's cross-cut, on Vreah lode, the lode is worth 30!. per fathom. No. 57. At Goldworthy's shaft the lode is worth 10!, per fathom. No. 53. In the 90 fm, level, east of Highburrow shaft, the lode is worth 10!, per fathom.—Trueman's Lode: No. 48. In the 30 fm, level, east and west of Culm shaft, the lode is producing some rich work for tin, with a most promising appearance, No. 44. In the 20 fm, level, east of Woolf's caunter, the lode is worth 50!, per fathom.—Wheal Metal: No. 51. In the winze in the bottom of the 40 fm, level, west of the shaft, the lode is worth 30!, per fathom. No. 9. In the stopes east of No. 5 winze, in the bottom of the 50 fm, level, west of the shaft, are worth 20!, per fathom. No. 5. The stopes in the back of the 60 fm, level, west of the shaft, are worth 20!, per fathom. No. 5. The stopes in the back of the 60 fm, level, west of the shaft, are worth 20!, per fathom. No. 5. The stopes in the back of the 60 fm, level, west of No. 6 winze, are worth 40!, per fathom. No. 39. The stopes in the back of the 60 fm, level, west of No. 6 winze, are worth 40!, per fathom. No. 39. The stopes in the back of the 60 fm, level, west of No. 6 winze, are worth 40!, per fathom. No. 39. The stopes in the back of the 20 fm. level, east of No. 6 winze, are worth 40!, per fathom. No. 39. The stopes in the back of the 30 fm, level, west of No. 6 winze, are worth 40!, per fathom. No. 39. The stopes in the back of the 30 fm, level, west of No. 6 winze, are worth 40!, per fathom. No. 50. The stopes in the back of the 30 fm, level, and the south wall very regular. The lode in the rise in the back of the 30, west of the great cross-course, no lode has been taken down this week. The pitch west of old miners' shaft, is improved, and the other pitches are looking well.—J. RUCKIMIN.

HEMERDON CONSOLS.—Woolcombe's engine-shaft is down 9 fms. I ft. b

HIFFORD: Oct. 17.

HERWARD UNITED.—At Henblas workings, the rise over the 30 fm. level, on Bagshaw's vein, is at present poor for ore. In driving west on the rib of ore lately gone through in the rise, the yield has been about 15 cets, per fm. There is a little ore in the rise on the vein about 3 fms. north from Bagshaw's vein, at times sufficient to pay for rising. At Roskell's cross, the sump sinking on Grainger's vein is now down about 4 fms., the first 2½ fms. of which has passed through fair tribute ground, but latterly the vein has been alipping off to the north; this is not at all an unusual occurrence with the best veins in the chert formation, and we have it is an interpretable of the production.

now down about 4 fms., the first 2½ fms. of which has passed through fair tribute ground, but latterly the vein has been slipping off to the north; this is not at all an unusual occurrence with the best veins in the chirt formation, and we hope in a fathom or so to have the vein rich, and botter defined than we have yet seen it. We pre shaft is down 16 fms. from surface. The price for sinking at present is 148, per fm. A few fathoms more will bring us into much speedier ground. Our setting-day for November month will be on Saturday next.—J. B. Lightfollage: Oct. 18.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—The lode in the 55, west of Morris's engine-shaft, is 4 ft. wide, and worth 4 tons of ore per fathom. In the same level, east of the said shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, and worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. In the 55, east of the said shaft, the lode is 14 feet wide, and worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. In the 55, east of the 55 east the lode is write, about 4 ft. wide, and carrying more ore than it has for some time past. The lode in the 65, east of Harris's winze, is for the present poor. In the 55 cast the lode is very large, but at present not rich. The lode in the 65, east of Hitchina's shaft, is 5 feet wide, producing occasionally rich stones of grey and yellow copper ore. In the cross-cut in the 75 we have discovered a bed of fluor-spar, carrying excellent stones of ore, but the main part of the lode is not yet reached.—William Richards: Oct. 17.

HOLMBUSH.—Ip the 145, cast of the discover before the lock of the lode is not yet reached.—William

The engineers are getting on with the new consists. The shaltmen are enutting in bearers and cistern, to receive the new pitwerk at the new chall, seing department is going on satisfactorily. We have about 36 cms of lead co.—Jour Clemo: Oct. 13.

The dressing department is going on satisfactorily. We have about 36 toms of lead at surface.—John Clemo: Oct. 13.

LADY BERTHA.—The lode in the 10 cast is 4 ft. wide, worth 5 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 10 west is 3½ feet wide, worth from 2½ to 3 tons of ore per fathom, the wince in the meadow is 5 fms. deep, and the men progressing with the same satisfactorily. I am preparing a good pile of ore for our sampling, which is the best of mining reports. I am pleased to say our prospects are very cheering. The results will be seen from the sale of ore.—W. Goas: Oct. 18.

LEEDS TOWN CONSOLS.—In the 40 fm. level the lode is 5 feet wide, hard and unproductive; the ground in the cross-cut, and also in the 30 south on the flookan, is much the sume as when last reported; we hope to cut the caunter part of the lode in the latter during the next four weeks. There is no alteration in the lode at Eley's shaft; the ground is easier for sinking, and we expect to reach the 20 in about four or five week. The stopes in the back and bottom of the 10, at this shaft, are improving; the tribute pitches, on the other hand, are not looking quite so well. Mr. Sims is attaching eight additional heads to the stamps; I hope he will make them work ciffectively.—Feren Pascos: Oct. 16.

— In the 40, cast of engine-shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, at present unproductive, the ground is without alteration. In the 30 south, on the flookan, the ground is favourable; if it continues so we hope to intersect the great tin lode in five or six weeks' time. At Eley's shaft, are looking unlet 10, the ground is more revourable for sinking; the lode is also more promising for tin. The stopes in the bottom of the 10, cast of Eley's shaft, are looking well for tin. The stopes in the bottom of the 10, cast of Eley's shaft, are looking well for tin. The stopes in the bottom of the 10, cast of Eley's shaft, are looking well for tin. The stopes in the bottom of the 10, cast of Eley's shaft, are looking well for tin. The stopes in the bottom of the 10, ca

LYDFORD CONSOLS.—Richards's engine-shaft is sinking very satisfactorily. In the 13 fm, level south the lode is full 4 ft. wide, very kindly.—J. Richards: 6ct. 18. MIXON GREAT CONSOLS.—Since last report we have sunk the engine-shaft saffeiently below the 73 fm. level to fix eistern, cut clustern plat, fixed clustern, and dropped another lift for sinking. We have lengthened the shaft plat for lodging ore stuff, and put in a penthouse, which is exsentially necessary for the active of the shaftmen. These men (twelve in number) are now fully employed in sinking this shaft. I am not aware of anything to retard our progress for the future, and we shall steadily pursue our work in this place with all vigour. The ground is still of that favourable character which leads us to expect something important. At the north underlay shaft, sinking below the 73 fm. level, we are also sinking with a full complement of men; the lode is about 4 feet wide, good work.—W. TREDEA: Oct. 18.

MOLLAND.—The pitch in the back of the 42 east is at present worth 81, per fm. The pitch in back of the 36 east is worth 71. 10s, per fm. At the castern mine the lode at the shaft, sinking below the adit, is divided and heaved south, by the slide referred to in my last report. The ground is not bard for sinking; but as a pretty deal of water is issuing from the same, nearly all the ground through which we are now sinking requires to be timbered. The lode in the adit level, driving east, is full 3 ft. wide, producing, in the bottom part of the end, saving work, worth about 41, per fm. We have now a plentiful supply of surface water for all purposes.—T. BENERT.

NETHER HEARTH.—The drift, driving west in the bottom of the limestone, is not so good, a slide having disordered the vein. The ore in the plat on the south side of the vein has nearly all been worked out, and some of the men have began to work out, and some of the men have began to work out, and some of the men have began to work out, and some of the men have began to work out, and some of the m

NORTH FRANCES.—The lode in the 42 west is very much the same as it was last

NORTH PRANCES.—The lode in the 42 west is very much the same as it was last week. The new shaft, on Vernon's lode, is progressing very favourably, so is the rise against the shaft. I hope we shall hole before the end of the month.—P. Hossix, NORTH WHEAL BUSY.—The lode in Painter's engine-shaft, sinking below the 10 fm. level, is worth from 16% to 18%, per fm.; it has improved in size and quality since my last report. The prospects at this point are very encouraging. The lode in the 10 end east is 14 in. wide, opening tribute ground; in the same level end west the lode is much the same as when last reported on. The lode in No. 1 stopes, in the back of the 10, is producing stones of good quality copper ore; stoping at 25s, per fm. The lode in No. 2 stopes, in the back of the 10, is 2 ft. wide, worth 16%, per fs. The lode in No. 2 stopes, in the back of the 10, is 2 ft. wide, worth 16%, per fm.; stoping at 35s, per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the adit, cast of No. 2 stopes, is 1 foot wide, worth 8%, per fm.; sinking at 40s, per fm. On the whole, our prospects are daily improving.—S. S. NOELL; J. W. CLASE: Oct. 17.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—There has been no lode taken down in the trial shaft, in the western ground this week, but the sinking is progressing favourably. The 30 end, driving cost from this shaft, continues its size and promising appearance. The 30 end, driving west, is improving in width, baing 7 ft. wide, producing good stores of ore, with every appearance of an improvement. The 20 end, driving west from this shaft, its looking well, producing good dressing work. The castern part of the mine is looking very prosperous, and our machinery is in good working order.—A. Payon: Cot. 17.

NORTH WHEAL TRELAWNY.—The men have resumed sinking Coryton's shaft

this shaft, is looking well, producing good dressing work. The eastern part of the mine is looking very prosperous, and our machinery is in good working order.—A. PRYOR: Oct. 17.

NORTH WHEAL TRELAWNY.—The men have resumed sinking Coryton's shaft under the 36 fm. level. The cross-cut in the 36 is extended west towards the look 2 fms. The lode in the 25 fm. level, north of the shaft, is 2 feet wide, producing 3 overs, of lead per fm. In the rise in the back of this level south it is 15 ft. wide, producing 3 overs, of lead, and its 3 north it is 2 ft. wide, producing 3 overs, of lead, and its 3 north it is 2 ft. wide, producing 3 overs, of lead, and its 3 north it is 2 ft. wide, producing 3 overs, of lead, and its 3 north its 2 ft. wide, producing rood stones of lead, and is at present disordered by a slide. We have resumed driving the cross-cut in the 13 fm. level east towards Wheal Wrey lode. The stopes and pitches are producing much as usual.—H. Hodor; H. Hanney: Oct. 18.

OKEL TOR.—The lode in the bottom of the 20 fm. level has improved for copper. The shaftmen are now engaged cutting the plat in the 35 fm. level, preparatory to altering the pitwork, and commencing sinking. In the cross-cut south in the 32 the count opper lode, the ground is mixed up with capel, and is getting welter. By the end of this month we hape to communicate the rise from the 20 to the footwar shaft, which will ventilate this part of the mine. We have been obliged to susperd the 35 east for the present, until the 20 is rentilated.—W. B. COLLON.

OLD TREWETHER CONSOLS.—The end in Wheal Thomas's lode is increasing in size, being now 3 ft. wide, composed of spar and flookan, with some good stones of copper ore: we are etill driving on the north side with two men, the ground being work for tin, and the prospects are good. In the 60 we are always and the end is producing fine work for tin, and the prospects are good. In the 60 we are driving the level 17 ft. wide, on a good lode of tin. In the 68 east of capine-shaft, on Matth's sloke we ar

DELERIDOE; J. CARPENTER; T. DELERIDOE: Oct. 13.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.—Reid's engine-shaft is now down 3 fathoms 3 feet below the 142, ground still favourable for sinking. In the cross-cut in the 73 feet below the 142, pround still favourable for sinking. In the cross-cut in the 134, is much the ground is fair for driving.—East Crinnis: The main lode, west in the 134, is not he same as last reported. On the middle lode, in the 134, no lode has been taken down for the past week. On Job's lode, in the 122, no lode has been taken down. The main lode, west in the 122, is 2½ feet wide, still producing some good stones of ore, and is of a promising character. We have communicated a winze in the bottom chilslevel with the 134. In the cross-cut in the 90 the ground is more favourable for diving.—Wheal Unity: We are clearing this part as fast as possible; the engine-shaft is clear 30 fms. from surface. We sampled, yesterday, 130 tons of ore.—Joss Dale, T. G. Thewarn: Oct. 16.

PENHAUGER.—The lode in the basic of the stones is 9 in, wide, composed of go-

DALE; T. G. TREWREN: Oct. 16.

PENHAUGER.—The lode in the back of the stopes is 9 in. wide, composed of grean, candy spar, decomposed killas, carbonate of lead, with occasional good pieces of lead ore; so that we shall continue our present stope higher.—T. GREETILE: Oct. 1).

PERRAN WHEAL GEORGE.—This week we have fixed the sollar in the bottom of the shaft, and made the necessary preparations for driving cast on the course of the transport of the shaft, and made the necessary preparations for driving cast on the course of the two points of the shaft, and made the necessary preparations for driving cast on the course of the two points of the shaft, and made the necessary preparations for driving cast on the source of the shaft, and made the necessary preparations for driving cast on the source of the shaft of the

PRINCE ALBERT CONSOLS.—We have commenced driving the cross-cut soul. I have set to the men, at \$d_i\$ per for. We are now in good settled ground, where here is every probability of the lode yielding large quantities of tim. You will remember when we wrought at the Prince Albert side the lode was always productive, alies it was disordered by a slide. I am glad to inform you that in sinking the last 10 fm, we have seen no slide, nor anything approaching to it, and are very sangulas so the results; and I promise you that we will do the contemplated job as soon as a possibly can: there shall be no time lost.—R. Davies: Oct. 13.

RHOSWYDOL AND RACHELDING.

expect, ably with our with our made a the load By the stoping capel arthe stoping in the 1 sto retu No. 4, 1 tended to tions, to form alteration TAVY week, as level is a water, we into it be

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the bottom of the 30 west 10 fms. 5 ft. 6 in. of orey ground were stoped, which prodesed about 15 cwts. to the fathom. We are completely changing our dressing-floors,
and extending them in such a way as will enable us to dress an increased monthly
quantity of ore. Between the dry weather of the past month, and the breaking up of
the floors, we did not dress so much ore as in the previous month, but when our floors
are flaished, and mill altered, we shall increase our shipments. Last weck we had a
good supply of water, which we have not been slow to avail ourselves of. Our shipmeats of ore are as follows:—Aug. 17, Edizadeth and Mary, 17 tons 6 cwt.; Sept. 10,
Prosperity, 26 tons 19 cwts.; Sept. 15, Bee, 7 tons; now dressed 22 tons=73 tons
5 cwts. Dressed last report, 5 tons 5 cwts.; Herself the stope of the two months we have driven the 60 fm. level 10 fms. 3 ft. 6 in., and driven and
stoped in the other levels 64 fms. 5 ft. 9 in., which contained of orey ground 63 fms.,
and produced about 80 tons of ore. The following are the settings for October:—
The 60 fm. level to 5 we men, to drive further west. The 40 fm. level to six men, to
sink winzs in bottom and to stope in end; the 40 west to three men, to stope cast of winze
west, ditto, four men, to stope underband; ditto, three men, to stope cast of winze
in back; ditto, four men, to stope west of winze-shaft. The 30 fm. level, four men, to
stope on bottom; ditto, four men to stope west of winze-shaft. The 30 fm. level, four men, to
stope on bottom; ditto, four men to stope west of winze-shaft. The 30 fm. level, four men, to
stope on bottom; ditto, four men to stope west with galena, and its constitution is of a
more metalliferous character than it is in the 25; and if we were to drive on the
composed of carbonate of line, spar, spotted with galena, and its constitution is of a
more metalliferous character than it is in the 25; and if we were to drive on the
course of this lode, east to the elvan or ore-bearing ground, it is more than probable
we should meet

as costs.—J. GRIFFITHS: Oct. 16.

RORRINGTON.—Our operations and prospests in this mine are much the same twhen hast reported on. We are busily engaged sending off the sulphate of baryte and yesterday the last of the parcel of lead ore sold on the 10th inct. was forwarde to Shrewsbury, which was sold for 161. 5s. per ton.—J. TArton: Oct. 17.

and resterday the last of the parcel of load ore sold on the 10th inst. was forwarded to Shrewsbury, which was sold for 16t. 5s. per ton.—J. Tavlon: Oct. 17.

ROUND HILL.—The new lode in the 30 fm. level, driving south, west, is cut off by a cross-branch. The lode in the 30 fm. level, driving south, is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, spotted with lead ore throughout—a very promising lode. That part of the lode we are earrying in the 20 fm. level, driving south, is about 7 ft. wide, 5 ft. 6 in. of which (the orey part) will produce upwards of 2 tons of lead ore per fm. No. 1 pitch, in the back of the 30 fm. level, onth of the new engine-shaft, will produce 10 cwts. of lead ore per fm. No. 2 pitch, in the back of the same level, will produce 20 cwts. of lead ore per fm. No. 3 pitch, in the back of the same level, will produce 20 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. No. 1 pitch, in the back of the 26 fm. level, south of the shaft, will produce 30 cwts. of lead ore per fm. No. 1 pitch, in the back of the 26 fm. level, south of the shaft, will produce 30 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The other pitches in the backs and bottoms of the different levels are yielding their usual quantity of lead ore.—

J. KNERDONE: Oct. 17.

SORTRIDGE AND BEDFORD.—The shaft on the great copper lode has been sunk to the depth of 15 fms. 2 ft., in a large lode about 5 ft. big, containing gossan of an improved character, with mundle and quarts, and spots of copper. The ground has become more favourable for sinking, and before long 1 expect an important and encuraging change. We intend to put the men next week to case and divide the shaft, in time for the drawing-machine, which will be ready by the end of next week. The masons are building the shaft bob-pit.—T. Trewerent: Oct. 18.

The new shaft, on the copper lode, is sunk to the depth of 15 fms. 3 feet, lode 5 ft. wide, composed of gossan, prian, mundle, and good spots of copper ore. The ground is good for sinking, and we expect to put the wheel and drawing machine to work by the end of end of next week, when we s

work by the end of end of next week, when we shall be able to go down much faster.

—T. Nelle.: Oct. 18.

SOETRIBOE CONSOLS.—All our pitches and bargains throughout the mine are as last reported, except the eastern end, in the 40 fm. level, in which there is a horse of killas; however, the end now is worth about 3 tons per fathom. We are also getting on with the dressing and surface operations as fast as possible: our next sampling will be about 150 tons.—J. METHERELL: Oct. 18.

SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.—Red Whim shaft continues to yield 4 tons of ore per fm. The other parts of the mine continue to look as well as when last reported 68.—J. PHILLIPS, jun.: Oct. 17.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—Tutwork Setting: The engine-shaft is down 6 fms. below the 50, sunk in the past month 1 fm. 5 ft. 5 in., re-set to sink by nine men, at 334, per fm. The deep adit level is in 3 ft. under the engine-shaft: we intend to drive 3 feet farther, and then rise against the shaft; re-set to drive by four men, at 304, per fm. The flat-rod shaft to sink by nine men, at 264, per fm.; the part of the lode sinking on is 6 ft. wide, with a leader about 4 in. of beautiful grey and black ore.—Thomas GLANYILLE: Oct. 13.

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d were stop given along he fathom.

In. The deep adit level is in 3 ft. under the engine-shaft: we intend to drive 3 feet far the far the part of the part of the shaft; re-act to drive by four men, at 501, per fm. The flat-rod chaft and the shaft; re-act to drive by four men, at 501, per fm. The flat-rod chaft and the shaft is the shaft; re-act to drive by four men, at 501, per fm. The flat-rod chaft and the shaft and the shaf

in the 20 are worth on an average from 10 to 12 owts, per fathom; the ground will besse for 60s, per fathom. The appearance of the mine, so far as seen, is good, and will work to a profit.—W. JEFFREY: Oct. 12.

TINCROFT.—Highburrow Lode: In the 162, driving cast of Martin's cast shaft, lode (set wide, worth 144, per fathom for copper. In the 152, driving cast of the same shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 61. See fathom for tin and copper. In the 112, driving cast of the same shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 61.0s, per fathom for tin and copper. In the 112, driving cast of the same shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 61. See fathom for tin since last report.—Solving little tin. In the 120, driving west of Downright shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 61. See fathom for tin and copper little tin. In the 120, driving west of the same shaft, not much of the lode last beat atten down since last report, but we have now engaged; the men to do so, and shall be able to report more fully on it after a few days; No. 2 pitch, on this lode, withing able to report more fully on it after a few days; No. 2 pitch, on this lode, withing able to report more fully on it after a few days; No. 2 pitch, on this lode, withing able to report more fully on it after a few days; No. 2 pitch, on this lode, with 142, few lode is 34 ft. wide, worth 141, be 142, driving cast of the engine-shaft, the lode is 141, be 142, driving cast of the engine-shaft, the lode is 141, be 142, driving cast of the same shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 141, per fathom for copper; in the west end of the same shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 141, per fathom for copper; in the west end of the same shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 141, per fathom for copper; in the west end of the same shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 141, per fathom for copper; in the west end of the same shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 141, per fathom for copper. In the 90, driving cast of the same shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 141, per fathom for copper. I

decing excellent stones of rich copper ore. The lone in the 7-on a was has improved that he week, there is more a good branch of our in this cand. In the 7-on at cast the last is the last the last of the last 2 fathoms driving; the look is now 3 ft. wide, with a good branch of our on the south part. In the 60 one and the look, with a good branch of our on the south part. In the 60 one and at the look is 2 feet wide, just as a last reported on. Our stopes and tubule picthess throughout the mine are look, ing well.—The sources of the last of the last of the wide is a last reported on. Our stopes and tubule picthess throughout the mine are look, ing well.—The sources of the last of th

we intend to put a full force of men to drive east and west on the course of the fode in this level as soon as we get sufficient room to do ro, which will be in a few days. The lode in the 30 fm. level west is 4 fect wide, yielding good stones of copper ore. The lode in Joryeff's stope, in bottom of the 35 west, is 5 fect wide, worth 10.6 per fm. The lode in Bowden's sink and stope, in bottom of the 35 west, is 5 fect wide, worth 10.7 per fm. The lode in Bowden's sink and stope, in bottom of the 35 west, is 5 fect wide, worth 10.8 per fathom. The lode in the back of the 35 and 20 east is yielding good stamps' work for tin.—Watson's Lode: The lode in the 50 fm. level west is 5 fect wide, composed principally of mundic and stones of copper ore.—T. CARPENTER: Oct. 13.

WHEAL CREBOR.—The shaftmen are making good progress in sinking Rundle's shaft. In the stopes below the 54 the lode is still large, and orey throughout. The 54 end is but now through the cross-course, the same having been hove by the lode. In the 44 end we have some good stones of ore coming in the country; shortly we intend to see the whole of the lode, as there is a change taking place. In the stopes in the back of the 34, the men are bringing up a nice of ground to lengthen the stopes. In another week I hope to see the nature of the lode, which I believe will be found productive. On Monday I set mother pitch in the back of the 34, east of Rundle's shaft, is worth 1 ½ ton per fathom. The pitch in the back of the 54, east of shaft, is worth 1 ton per fathom. The pitch in the back of the 54, east of shaft, is worth 1 ton per fathom. The pitch in the back of the 54, east of shaft, is worth 1 ton per fathom. The pitch in the back of the 54, east of shaft, is worth 1 ton per fathom. The pitch in the back of the 54, east of shaft, is worth 1 ton per fathom. The pitch in the back of the 54, east of shaft, is worth 1 ton per fathom. The pitch in the back of the 54, east of shaft, is worth 1 ton per fathom. The pitch in the back of the 54, east of shaft, is

and all the machinery are in good working order.—W. Doble: Oct. 17.

WHEAL GUSKUS.—The 60, west of the engine-shaft, on Guskus lode, is worth from 3t, to 10t. per fm. for tin. The stopes both east and west of Rowe's winze, in back of the 60, on said lode, is worth from 10t. to 12t. per fm. The 30, west of Rapson's shaft, ion Martin's lode, is worth 5t. per fm. for copper ore; and the 20, west of said shaft, is worth 20t, per fathom for tin. We are daily expecting to reach the tin ground in the 10, so recently discovered in the 20; the stopes in back of the said level being worth from 23t, to 30t, per fm. for tin. Other parts of the mine are much the same as last reported.—G. Francis: Oct. 10.

WHEAL LUDCOTT—There is an improvement on our eastern lode, we sawk on

WHEAL LUDCOTT.—There is an improvement on our eastern lode: we sunk on it under the adit in two places, upon finding the water was unexpectedly drained by our workings westward. In one winze the lode improved in sinking, so as to produce, at one time, 7 cwis. of lead per fm.; It is improved again to-day, and produces 8 cwts, per fm. In the other winze the lode is also of a very favourable character, and giving 2 cwts, of lead per fm. From the situation of this lode, there can be little doubt but that it is Wheal Wrey lode. We are preparing lead for sale—viz., about 12 tons

TOKENBURY.—The lode at the engine-shaft is without alteration since my last. In the 32 cast of cross-course, on D lode, the lode is 37t. wide, composed of spar and pasch, with coassional spots of yellow copper. The cross-cut south, in this level, is leasted lode does not improve, and ground hard for driving. I have thought it is a free lode does not improve, and ground hard for driving. I have thought it is a free lode does not improve, and ground hard for driving. I have thought it is a free we agine as fast as circumstances will admit.

TRELOWETH.—In the cross-cut north, in the 90, the lode is 6 feet wide, and the north part is containing good copper ore is in. wide, yielding 3 tons per fim., and lode in the 90, west of engine-shaft, it yielding 3 tons per fim., and lode in the 90, west of engine-shaft, the end west of the cross-course is 6 ft. wide, and overth 120, per fathom. In the 190 south it is 2 ft. wide, and worth 121, per fathom; in the 190 south in the same level north it is 3 feet wide, and twice before the winze below the 80, east of engine-shaft, he lode will yield 2½ tons per fim. In the 20, west of Woodfall's shaft, the end west of the cross-course is 6 ft. wide, and contain good yieldow ore. In the 80, west of engine-shaft, he lode will yield 12½ tons per fim. In the 20, west of Woodfall's shaft, the end west of the cross-course is 6 ft. wide, and contain good yieldow ore. In the 80, west of engine-shaft, he lode will yield shaft the same level north it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 122, per fathom; in the 90 south it is 2.5, it wise, and the same level north it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 122, per fathom; in the 120, south of the winze below the 80, east of engine-shaft, he lode will have a same level north it is 2 ft. wide, and worth 122, per fathom; in the 120 south of the winze below the wing the same level north it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 122, per fathom; in the 120 south of the same level north it is 2 ft. wide, and worth 122, per fathom; in the 120 south of the same level north it is 2 ft. wid

above lode, so as to open a communication to the 30 fm. level as soon as possible.—
A. Barrarr: Oct, 18.

WHEAL TEHIDY.—We set yesterday a plat to cut in the 30; also the engineshaft to plank and divide from the whim-shaft. After completing the above we shall
open west on the lode. In the 50 west the lode is 1\(\frac{1}{6}\) ft., wide, worth 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) to of ore
per fathorn. We have suspended the end for the present, to rise in the back of this
level, which will enable us to break ore, and also to give ventilation. In the 70, west
of diagonal shaft, the lode is 1 foot wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathorn. In the
back of this level we have set a rise, where the lode at present is worth 21 tons of ore
per fathorm. In sinking the winze from the 40 to the 30, on the caunter lode, at the
flat-rod shaft, the lode is worth 121, per fm. In the 50, driving east on the caunter,
the lode is 15 in, wide, saving work for ore. There is but little alteration to notice in
any other part of the mine since last reported.—D. LANSBOURT: Oct, 13.

WHEAL TREFUSIS.—We have out down Juleff's shaft to its proper size for the
engine-shaft, 21 fms, below the surface, and have begine-house, and have began to put the
engine in. We have four men working in the back of the 15 fm, level, cast of boundary shaft, at 98, tribute. We intend to sample about 15 tons of copper or next week.

—Z. CARKEET: Oct. 17.

WHEAL TREFLAWNY—Smith's shaft is ann k 8 ft, under the 120.

the lode is 15 in, wide, saving work for ore. There is but little atteration to notice in any other part of the mine since last reported.—D. Laxssaners? Oct. 13.

WHEAL TREFUSIS.—We have completed the engine-house, and have begin to put the engine-in. We have four men working in the back of the 15 fm. level, cast of bounded to the hold of the last in the work of the last in the have been and the last of the las

Mr. R. Tredinnick, in his Subscription Circular, remarks :-

"At Alfred Consols, considerable improvements have taken place in several whilst the mistrust evinced, consequent upon the dividend being suspended late bi-monthly audit, is more than counterbalanced by confidence establish "At Alfred Consols, considerable improvements have taken place in several coints, whilst the mistrust evinced, consequent upon the dividend being suspended at the late bi-monthly audit, is more than counterbalanced by confidence established at charging up the whole liabilities outstanding, which arose from the crection of a powerful new steam pumping-engine, at a cost, including pitwork, of 5000%, whilst it is evident to all, that the statement of accounts to be submitted at the ensuing meeting will, to an equal extent, enhance the financial position. Great Alfred shares are heavy: the system adopted of making bi-monthly calls is not only forcibly felt by the shareholders, but they also unfairy depreciate the current value of the property; and we would suggest that a call of at least 10,000%, should be forthwith responded to, which will engender confidence, and induce the public generally to regard this adventure with favour. West Alfred Consols present very encouraging prospects. Boiling Well is regarded with much favour, and the prospects are of the most satisfactory character; the lodes exhibit similar indications to those of Alfred Consols and Great Alfred Mines, the sales of ore being about 80 per cent, the cost of working; and as free distincting; and as the levels approach, them, large deposits of copper ore will doubtless be met with. The present position of the engine-shaft is the worst that could be selected for immediate profits; which is will, in another year, prove the best for commanding the whyle extent of ground, with permanent advantage to the shareholders. At Great Wheal Vor, considerable discoveries have of late been made, whilst the future prospects are of first-rate character. Great Fortune monthly returns prove that, at no very distant day, dividency, instead of calls, will be declared, and the present offers a desirable opportunity to invost. At North Basset meeting adividend of 4000, was declared for the two months ending supers. The sale for the coming months of 4787t, 13s. 10d.; theref

THE MINING JOURNAL.

Buller and Basset United, all situate in the same north and south channel of ground, are opening well, and the prospects are not only most encouraging but of the most permanent character. South Carn Bree, also in the same district, holds out much promise, the leader of ore being 6 in, wide at the shaft, now 55 fms. from surface, whilst the strata are becoming more congenial for mineral."

BLACK TIN

Che Mining Market; Prices uf Metals, Ores, &c.

COPPER.	£. s. d.	Quickstlvkkp. lb. 1s 9d-1s 9%d.
Sheathing and boltsp. lb.	0 1 2	
	0 1 3	SPELTER. Per Ton.
Bottoms	0 1 036	Foreign 23 17 6-24 0 0
Old (Exchange)	129 0 0	To arrive 24 0 0-24 2 6
Best selectedp. ton		RING.
Tough cake		In sheets 31 0 0
Tile		
South American "	113 0 0	TIN.
TRON,	per Ton.	English, blocks
Bars, Weish, in London . 9	10 0- 9 15 0	Ditto, Bars (in barrels) 124 0 0
Ditto, to arrive 9	0 0	Ditto, Refined128 0 0
Nail rods 10	0 0-10 10 0	Banea124 0 0
. Stafford, in London 11	10 0-12 0 0	Straits122 0 0- —
Bara ditto 11	0 0-11 10 0	TIN-FLATES.
Hoops ditto 12	0 0-12 15 0	IC Charcoal, 1st qua, p. bx. 1 14 6- 1 15 0
Sheets, single 13	0 0-13 10 0	IX Ditto 1st quality 2 0 6-2 1 0
Pig, No. 1, in Wales 5	0 0- 5 5 0	20 min 01 1/2- 1
Refined metal, ditto		IX Ditto 2d quality , 1 12 6
	0 0- 8 10 0	IC Coke
Bars, common, ditto 8 Ditto, railway, ditto 8		IX Ditto
ditto, Swed. in Lon. toar. 14	10 0-10 0 0	Canada platesp. ton14 10 0
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde 3	16 6- 3 17 0	In London; 20s. less at the works.
LEAD,		Yellow Metal Sheathing p. lb. 11%d 1s
English Pig 25	5 0-25 10 0	Wetterstedt's Pat. Met, p.cwt. 2 2
Ditto sheet 26	0 0-26 10 0	Stirling's Non-lamina-
Ditto red lead 26	0 0-26 10 0	ting, or Hardened, 9 0 0-9 2 0
Ditto white 27	0 0-30 0 0	Surface Railsp. ton
Ditto patent shot 27	0 0-27 10 0	Stirling's Potent
Spanish, in bond 24	0 0-24 10 0	Stirling's Patent Glasg 5 5 (
American	none.	Totagnenett Tagm y
POREIGN STEEL	15 0 00 0 0	Indian Charcoal Pigs
Swedish, in kegs, to arr. 19		in London
Ditto, in faggots 21		MANGANESE.+
English, Spring 18	0 0-23 0 0	Giessen Ground p. ton 5 15 0- 6 4 (
BRASS (sheets)p. lb.	12%d.	Lump
Wire		Nassdu ditto 3 10 0- 3 12 0
= A++		

* At the works, is. to is. 6d. per box less.

† Thirty days credit, and free on board at Rotterdam. The per centage of peroxide
is about 60 for Nassau lump, 60 to 61 for Giessen, and 70 and 73 for Giessen ground

Thirty days credit, and free on board at Rotterdam. The per centage of peroxide is about 60 for Nassau lump, 60 to 61 for Glessen, and 70 and 73 for Glessen ground REMARKS.—The currency of last week is without the least variation, and will probably continue during the ensuing week with but alight fluctuations, as sellers are indisposed to transact business at reduced rates, and the demand for most metals at the moment has somewhat abated.

Corpers.—Although merchants' shipping orders have not been quite so plentiful, there has been a fair business doing, and the recent large quantity contracted for by the Government and the East India Company keep the smelters fully occupied. The ores sampled on the 26th Sept., and sold at Swansea on the 16th inst., amounted to 1356 tons; the quantity announced to be brought forward for sale on the 30th inst. is 1166 tons.

IRON.—A few contracts have been passed in English bars, at 9th per ton for one month's delivery, f.o.b. in London; and 9th 10s. out of stock, for immediate shipment. Staffordshire bars, hoops, and sheets, have been enquired for, but not in large quantities. Scotch-pigs have been seriously affected by the constant advances in the Bank rates of discount. Transactions of late have been very unprofitable, and the market closes with little disposition to operate. Yesterday a decline of 1s. per ton took place, when it was ascertained that a further rise of \(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent. had been affixed to the Bank rate of interest on short bills, and to-day on 'Change there were sellers at 76s., mixed numbers, g.m.b., f.o.b. in the Clyde. Indian charcoal pigs are now quoted 7t. per ton in London.

Lead.—The market is steady, at previous quotations.

Speltrare.—Parcels on the spot have changed hands at 24t.; for Nov. shipment business has been done at 24t. 5s. The market closes quietly, and rather in favour of buyers: 23t. 17s. 6d. per ton would probably not be refused.

The has only been sold in small quantities, but prices have in no way

TIN has only been sold in small quantities, but prices have in no way differed, either for English or foreign qualities.

TIN-PLATES.—There are buyers in our market, but at limits that will not terminate in business being done.

STEEL.—No sales reported.

QUICKSILVER remains as last quoted.

MANGANESE—Firm at our quotations, at which a considerable amount of business has been doing.

GLASGOW, Oct. 8.—The price of pig-iron remained very steady at 77s. Glasdow, Oct. S.—The price of pig-iron remained very steady at 77s. to 77s. 6d. per ton until to-day, when the unexpected news of a further rise in the Bank of England's discount rate caused a slight decline. At one part of the day iron was offered at 76s., but the market closed with a firmer feeling, bayers 76s. nett, sellers at 76s. 6d. To-day's quotations are.—No. 1, Gartsherrie, 82s.; No. 1, g.m.b., 77s. 3d.; No. 3, g.m.b., 75s. Shipments for the week ending 13th inst:—Foreign, 3222 tons; coastwise, 8345 tons = 11,567 tons. In the corresponding week of 1854 they were:—Foreign, 2535 tons; coastwise, 6005 tons = 8540 tons.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 18.—Our metal market presents but little worthy of remark during the past week, and business generally has been limited, the increasing dearness of money operating as a damper, and preventing transactions which would otherwise be entered into. Secth Pig-iron has been neglected, although shipments for the week have been again large—11,500 tons. The entire absence of speculative enquiry, added to the small purchases by the trade, who keep themselves supplying only for their im-In Section 1. The entire absence of speculative enquiry, added to the small purchases by the trade, who keep themselves supplied only for their immediate requirements, cause the market to be inactive, and prices nominal. In Welsh bars, a fair amount of orders has been booked, and quotations in some instances have been withdrawn, the large makers being stiff in their rates. Staffordshire Iron is in moderate request only, as might be expected at this season of the year, and prices, if anything, favour buyers. The same remarks apply also to Tin-plates, for which orders are light, buyers holding off for a further reduction in the price of English Tin, and which is not at all unlikely. Lead and Copper continue to be well enquired for, and prices are maintained. Swedish Steel is also wanted. The quotations are:—Iron: Merchant bar, 8l. 15s. to 9l. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 123s. per cwt.; common bar, 124s.; refined block, 127s.—Tin-plates: Charcoal, IC, 33s.to 34s. per box; coke, IC, 28s. to 29s.—Lead: Sheet, 26l. per ton; pig, 25l. 10s.—Zinc (sheet), 31l. per ton.—Copper: Bolt and sheathing, 1s. 2d. pr ib.; tile and tough cake, 126l. per ton; best selected ditto, 129l.—Yellow metal sheathing, 1s. per lb.—Steel: Swedish keg, 19l. 10s. to 20l. per ton; fagot, 20l. 10s. to 21l. per ton.

MINES.—The mining market has not been in a very active state this week, and great fluctuations have taken place in two or three descriptions The further, and almost unprecedented, increase in the rate of of shares. discount which has been announced by the Bank directors, however much it may check the export of gold, does not tend to encourage speculation, or to improve prices of purely speculative mines. In dividend stocks prices are better sustained, and there has been a good business doing in North Basset, at 32½ to 33; West Basset, 33; Wheal Basset, 760 to 770; East Basset, 50 to 52½; Craddock Moor advanced to 37; West Frances were 18 to 20 (sellers) on Tuesday and Wednesday, but on Thursday rose suddenly to 32½, 35, 37½, and a large business done in them; reports of a discovery in the mine were rife in the market, but no official intelligence has been received of it; a good many orders to purchase shares, however, arrived in town. Alfred Consols have been firm, at 14 to 14½; Devon Consols, 400 to 410; Merllyn, ½ to ½, and enquired after; the mine is arrived in town. Affred Consols have been min, at 14 to 143, Detail Consols, 400 to 410; Morllyn, $\frac{3}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, and enquired after; the mine is looking better. Trefusis in demand, at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12; Rosewarne flat, at 190 to 200; Hender, 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$; Clijah and Wentworth, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$; Condurrow, 130 to 135; Tamar Consols, $2\frac{7}{2}$ to 3; Trewetha, $2\frac{5}{2}$ to $2\frac{7}{2}$, and enquired after.

We understand Wheal Agar has passed into new hands, and is divided into 6000 shares, with a capital of 3000l. paid up, for the vigorous prosecution of the works. The mine is in the parish of Illogan, near Redruth, and will be managed by a London committee, consisting of Messrs. Harcourt Hill, Joseph Lyle, and W. A. Thomas, Chairman of the Devon

Great Consols.

At the South Tamar meeting, the profit shown on the quarter's working was 22531. 8s. 4d., and a dividend of 22501. declared. As the accounts ing was 2200. St. Ad., and a dividend of 2200. declared. As the accounts of the mine were printed and sent to each sharoholder some days before the meeting, and were not circulated again in detail after the dividend was declared, the very short statement referring to the dividend in the Mining Journal of Saturday last, has, it appears, led to some remarks upon, and to wrong conclusions with regard to, the financial position of the mine. It would appear, from the abridged statement published, that credit was

given in the accounts for a loan of 1900\(ltheta\), making credits 908\(ltheta\). Td.

—Expenditure, 683\(ltheta\). 3s. 3d.: leaving a balance in favour of the mine of 225\(ltheta\). 8s. 4d. From this it has been inferred that the dividend was paid from the loan, which is very far from being the case. We believe that the accounts of few mines in Cornwall are in so favourable a position, or so well managed, as those of South Tamar, as the ore bills are never discounted to pay dividends. The loan affair has been explained to us thus:

—On July 25 a cost-sheet for 1486\(ltheta\) was due, but the ore bill for lead sold in the previous April was not due till July 31, and the secretary advanced 1200\(ltheta\) towards meeting the cost, and which sum was repaid him six days atterwards, when the bill came to maturity. The same thing occurred again, in regard to 700\(ltheta\), advanced on Aug. 29, and repaid the secretary on Sept. 29. These sums were charged under the head of expenditure in the accounts. It is, however, much to be regretted, considering the way in which these loans were made and repaid, that they were entered in the accounts at all, without explanation. They have given rise to injurious reports, and it would appear that when the secretary advances 1200\(ltheta\) for a few days only, ore bills to the value of nearly 7000\(ltheta\), were in-hand. The present financial position of the mine is as follows:—After paying a cost-sheet of 1500\(ltheta\), on Sept. 25, the cash balance in hand, being profit on three months' working, was 2253\(ltheta\). 8s. 4d., out of which the dividend on the 11th inst. (2250\(ltheta\)) was declared. But in this account credit is only given for ores sold to June last. The ore bills for lead since sold—viz., 119 tons on August 3, 2358\(ltheta\). 8s. 4d., due November 3; 120 tons sold on Sept. 5, 2293\(ltheta\). 18t. 4d., due Dec. 8; and 120 tons sold this month, computed, 2400\(ltheta\): altogether, 7052\(ltheta\). 4s. 8d.—were not credited at all, but are in hand for the next divi

SATURDAY, Oct. 13.—Craddock Moor, 33 to 34; Ivybridge, 27s.; Lady Bertha, 23s.; North Basset, 32 to 32 $\frac{1}{2}$; Sortridge Consols, 6 11-16, 6-13-16, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, 7; Trewetha, $2\frac{1}{2}$; Wheal Mary Ann, $37\frac{1}{2}$; Wheal Kitty, 40 to $42\frac{1}{2}$; Wheal Zion, 23s. to 25s.

6\(\frac{3}{2}, 7\); Trewetha, $2\frac{1}{2}$; Wheal Mary Ann, $37\frac{1}{2}$; Wheal Kitty, 40 to $42\frac{1}{2}$; Wheal Zion, 23s. to 25s.

Monday.—East Basset, 54; Rast Buller, 8, $8\frac{1}{4}$, $8\frac{1}{6}$, $8\frac{1}{4}$; Lady Bertha, 18s. 6d., 23s., 21s., 22s., 19s., 17s. 6d., 19s. 6d., 22s.; South Caradon, 310 to 315; South Robert, 6s. to 4s.; Sortridge Consols, 6l. 16s. to 6l. 18s.; Tamar Consols, 2^2 to 2^2 , Trewetha, 2^2 , 2^3 , 2^3 , 2^3 -16; Wheal Basset, 770; Wheal Wrey, 8^2 ; Wheal Grenville, 2^3 , to 1^3 ; Wheal Ludcott, 17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.; Wheal Zion, 22s. 6d. to 24s.

Turspax.—Orlake Walls, 14s; Lady Bertha, 18s. 14s., 15s., 17s.; South Caradon, 310; South Robert, 5s.; Tamar Consols, 2^3 to 3.

Wedderson.—Clijah and Wentworth, 16^3 , 17, 17^4 , 16^4 , 17; East Basset, 55, 47^4 , 50; North Basset, 32^4 , 32^4 , 33^3 ; Trewetha, 2^3 to 2^2 ; West Sortridge, 5s. 6d.; West Frances, 19^4 , 20, 19^4 , 19, 19^3 ; Wheal Wrey, 8^4 , to 9; Wheal Zion, 22s, 6d, 24s, 21s, 20s.

Thursday.—Clijah and Wentworth, 17, 17^4 , 16^4 , 17^4 , 17^4 , East Basset, 50; Lady Bertha, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; West Frances, 30, 32, 30, 31, ex call; Wheal Zion, 17s. 6d. to 20s.

Friday.—Alfred Consols, 14, 14^4 , 14^4 ; Condurrow, 135 to 130; East Basset, 52^4 ; East Gunnis Lake, 4 to 4^4 ; Lady Bertha, 22s, 24s, 24

The following business has been done on the Stock Exchange, although ne greater portion of the transactions are not on the Official List:—

the greater portion of the transactions are not on the Official List:—

SATURDAY.—Great Polgooth, 2 to $2\frac{1}{4}$; Lady Bertha, 23s. to 25s.; West Sortridge, 5s. 6d. to 6s.; Great Wheal Vor, 16s. to 17s.

MONDAY.—West Providence, $12\frac{1}{3}$; East Buller, $8\frac{1}{4}$; East Basset, $52\frac{1}{3}$; Wheal Trelawny, 25; South Caradon, 320; Gilmar, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7; Lady Bertha, 18s. 6d. to 22s.

TUESDAY.—Lady Bertha, 17s. 6d. to 1; Sortridge Consols, $6\frac{\pi}{4}$; Darren, $4\frac{\pi}{2}$; Chancellorsville, $\frac{\pi}{4}$ to $\frac{\pi}{2}$.

WEDNESDAY.—Ligha and Wentworth, $16\frac{\pi}{4}$ to 17; Wheal Zion, 22s. 6d. to 24s.; East Basset, $47\frac{\pi}{3}$ to 50; West Sortridge, 5s. 6d.

THURDAY.—Lady Bertha, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; West Frances, 30 to 32; East Basset, 50; Wheal Zion, 17s. 6d. to 20s.

FRIDAY.—Rosewarne, 200 to 215; Lady Bertha, 21; West Sortridge, 5s. to 6s. 6d.; Fort Bowen, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; Sortridge Consols, $6\frac{\pi}{4}$ to 7; Tincroft, $2\frac{\pi}{4}$ to 3; East Russell, 25s.

The sales of copper ore in Cornwall during the quarter ending 29th of September, the particulars of which we published in the Journal of that date, show the following results :-

Date	0.	1	v. st	and	l. I	rod		P	rice		To	ons or	re.	Fine	coj	p.	Amou	nt.	
July	5		£145	17		6%	*****	£6	19	0	*****	2854	*****	190	13		£19,961	1	0
,,	12	***	147	1	*****	6%		7	2	6		4989	*****	334	6	******	35,446	6	0
**	19		143	14		6%		7	4	0	*****	4276	*****	296	12	*****	30,882	13	6
**	26	***	146	12		61%	******	6	4	6		4012	*****	246	14	******	25,127	2	0
Aug.	2	***	145	0		6%	*****	6	9	0		4207	*****	266	7				
**	9		142	7		7%		7	7	6	,	4773		340	18	*****	35,401	19	0
**	23		146	- 6	*****	614	*****	6	3	6		4857	*****	295	15		29,910	3	6
**	30		151	15		516		5	13	0		3214		178	11	*****	18,257	15	(
lept.	6	***	143	16	*****	716	*****	8	0	0		2270	*****	169	17	*****	18,185	15	6
**	13	***	146	4		6%		7	4	0		5150	*****	350	15	*****	37,119	17	6
**	20		146	10	******	614	*****	6	8	0		4705	*****	294	18		30,264	7	0
**	27		149	19	*****	6%		6	13	0	*****				11	*****	25,325	19	0
7	ota	al	£146	1	******	61/2	*****	£6	15	6	4	9,106			17		£332,932	18	0
une	qu	ar.	143	3	*****	634	*****	6	12	0	4	8,245	******	3155	4	*****	318,966	10	6
dar.	qu	ar.	140	17		6%	******	6	5	0	- 4	5,850	*****	2933	11		287,095	3	0
Dec.	qu	ar.	142	14	*****	6%		6	8	0	4	9,146	*****	3150	17		314,438		
7	ote	al f	or the	ye	ar						193	2,347	12	,443	9	£1	,253,433		
8	ho	wir	gaq	uai	terly	ave	rage	of .			48	,087		3,110	7		313,358	6	6
0	ori	res	ibaoc	ng	quart	er, e	nding	Sej	pt.,	18	51 45	,728		3,002	6		292,185	19	6

The quarter just terminated proves to be the greatest for the year, both in the amount of fine copper and money, as well as for a considerable time past. The ore has realised on the same produce this quarter 3s. 6d. per

past. The ore has realised on the same produce this quarter 3s. 6d. per ton more than that ending with June last, exhibiting a healthful state of affairs, leaving handsome profits to the dividend-paying and large productive mines, and enabling the smelters to make enormous profits. The price they get for the metal has been stationary for upwards of two years, and seems likely to remain so, the demand for it exceeding all precedent.

We need comment no further. Mines that are in full work, and do not pay at the present rates, ought to show very excellent prospects, or otherwise be abandoned. There are not too many labourers for the work; on the contrary, labour is high, and necessarily so, from the price of food, &c. Materials of every description are likewise advancing; consequently, putting on additional works only tends to advance the price of both, doing real good to no one, except the artful concocters of new schemes, who seldom care for aught else but sacking the premium they obtain by sale of shares by advertising, and in the open streets.

Our quarterly statements speak for themselves. Any shareholder can compare our lists from quarter to quarter for a series of years past, and therein mark the progress or retrogade movement in each, or any particular and the contraction of the

therein mark the progress or retrogade movement in each, or any parti-cular mine, which would tend to a better result than watching the up and cular mine, which would tend to a better result than watching the up and down movement in the prices quoted for shares from day to day, or week to week. Were this done, parties with spare capital would be attracted more than ever to the very large advantages to be derived by a guarded investment in our well managed mines. There is nothing of a speculative nature that can show anything compared to the vast profits derived from good mines. Our endeavour has been, and shall be, to continue urging upon our readers the necessity of their perusing with attention our weekly and quarterly returns of mineral actually sold, note the mines they emanate from, and use the utmost caution before venturing among the list of those which sell nothing but their shares.

At Botallack Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for July and Aug. showed - Balance last account, 2021, 5s. 76.; copper ore sold (deducting dues 1-18th, 138/, 12s. 1d.), 2356/, 5s. 7d.; tin sold (deducting dues at 1-24th, 75/, 4s. 4d.), 1730/, 1s. 6d.; sundry credits, 145/, 12s. 5d.=6256/, 9s. 1d. - Mine cost, 1651/, 17s. 3d.; merchants' bills, 787/, 17s. 2d.; carriage, 194/, 12s. 10d.; coals, 199/, 7s. 10d.; shipping ores, 5l. 3s. 4d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 3417/, 10s. 8d., A dividend of 1400/, (7/, per share) was declared, and 2017/, 10s. 3d. carried to the credit of next account. The profit on the two months' workings was 1393/, 2s. 1d.

At Wheal Margaret meeting, on Aug. 28, the accounts for three months ending June showed—Balance last account, 337, 24, 8d.; tin sold (61 tons 7 cwts. 2 qrs.), 36331, 14s. 6d.; sundries, 441. 19s. 9d. = 37111. 16s. 11d.—Labour cost and carriage, 2016f. 7s. 11d.; cods, 1811. 6s. 10d.; merchants' bills, 4535, 5s. 10d.; property tax, 554, 18s. 4d.; lord's dues, 1741 5s. 2d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 8251. 12s. 10d. The profit on the three months' working was 7921. 10s. 2d. A dividend of 7841. (7t. per share) was declared, and 411. 12s. 10d. carried to credit of next account. It was stated at the meeting that the prospects of the mine were cherring; that the quantity of tin ground hald open and in reserve amounted to between 20,0001, and 30,0001; and that a good dividend might be expected at the next meeting.

At West Wheal Scton meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed-ance last audit, 2481, 3s. 3d.; copper cres sold, 33851, 10s. 5d. = 36564, 13s. 8d., cost, July and August, 12761, 10s. 1d.; merchanits bills, 4754, kt. 1d.; dues, 2d., leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 16561, 3s. 6d. A dividend of 5l. per

The Newtonards Mine (Isle of Man) has paid a dividend of 11. per share,

At North Wheal Basset meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 4634, 12s. 10d.; copper ore sold, 81061. 8s.; tin sold, 49f. 11s. 11d.; income tax on dues, 36f. 2s. 2d. =12,347f. 14s. 11d.—August dividend, 45004.; labour cost, July and August, 1774. 8s.; merchante' bills, 1179f. 18s.; tribute, 3871, 7s. 9d.; royalty, 341f. 2s. 2d.; sundries, 57f. 0s. 10d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 4407f. 18s. 2d. A dividend of 15s. per share was declared. The estimated amount of receipts over expenditure before the next meeting will be 4716f. 8s. 2d. Capt. Thomas Glanville reported very favourably on the mine, and stated that he estimated their next sampling would be about 400 tons of good quality ore.

At South Tamar Consols meeting, on the 11th inst., the accounts showed As Journ 1 mmr Consois meeting, on the 11th inst, the accounts showed—Balance from last andit, 289t. 5s. 3d.; loans 1900t; sale of lead cres, 6893t. 6s. 4d. = 908t.1.1ts.7d.—Mine cost, 4420t. 5s. 9d.; loans paid, 1900t.; interest on ditto, 17s. 9d.; lord's dues, 444t. 16s. 6d.; income tax, 22t. 6s. 3d.; office expenses, 42t. 17s.; leaving available balance, 2253t. 8s. 4d. A dividend of 5s. per share was declared. Mr. James Wolferston reported that the stopes throughout the mine were yielding at the present time better than usual, and they had hauled more solid work than for months past. The pitwork and machinery were in excellent order, and well prepared for the coming wet scason.

At the Kirkeudbrightshire Mining Company monthly meeting, on Tues-ty, the accounts showed a balance in favour of the mine of 1154. 5s. 1d., after Sept. sts were paid. A dividend of 3s. per share was declared. Since then a cargo of ad ore (30 tons) has been sold, at 154. 5s. per ton.

At South Tolgus Mine meeting, on the 18th inst., the accounts showed
—Balance from last audit, 6144, 15s. 3d.; ores sold (less lord's dues), 1637, 9s. 11d. =
2424, 5s. 2d.—Mine cost, 11934, 11s. 11d.; merchants' bills, 5024, 0s. 3d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 5411, 13s. Capis, R. Youren, R. Goldsworthy, and J. Williams, reported that since last meeting they had driven Youren's lode in the 7s, west of Michell's, 6 fms., and had opened some good over ground.

hanns, reported that since has meeting they had driven foliated in the 10, west of Michell's, 6 fms., and had opened some good orey ground.

At East Wheal Tolgus Mine meeting, on the 9th instant, the accounts showed - Balance last audit, 4971. 153. 3d.; mine cost, April to Aug., 12171. 5s. 2d. = 1715t. 0s. 5d. — Calls received, 1260t.: leaving balance against the mine, 453t. 0s. 5d. Capt. Joseph Jewell reported that, on the whole, the old mine after forking out the water looked rather better than they expected; and before long, after their sink was down another level, they hoped to have something good to report.

At the Tywardreath Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 480t. 11s. 7d.; mine costs, May to September, 741t. is. 1id. = 2321t. 13s. 6d. — Calls received, 839t. 15s. 5d.; sale of boiler, 73t.: leaving balance against mine, 256t. 18s. 1d. Capt. Francis Barratt reported that they had driven the cross-cut 21 fms. 4 ft. south, or, upon an average, about 6 ft. a week; the ground had been, and was still hard, and they could not now drive more than 4½ feet a week. Capts. John Huncock and Joseph Jowell, who had inspected the mine at the request of Mears. John Taylor and Son, also reported that the chances of any valuable discovery being made by the further extension of the south cross-cut would not warrant the expenditure which must be incurred for that purpose. It was, therefore, resolved to call a special general meeting of sharcholders on the 29th inst., to consider and decide on the continuance or abandonment of the adventure.

At West Wheal Towan meeting, on the 10th inst., the accounts showed

At West Wheal Towan meeting, on the 10th inst., the accounts showed

At West Wheal Towan meeting, on the 10th inst., the accounts showed—Calls received, 952/.; tin, copper, mundie, jack, and materials sold, 3033/. 19s. 9d. = 3985/. 19s. 9d.—Balance last audit, 634/. 15s. 11d.; mine costs, March to August, 3169/. 15s. 2d.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 190/. 8s. 5d. Capts. Joseph Nimis and deorge Regers reported that the different objects recommended for trial had so far been vigorously carried out; and that, although they had not met with such success as could be wished, yet, on the whole, things were looking more cheering.

At North Wheal Crofty meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 11. 6s. 14.; copper ore sold, 1974/. 6s. 7d.; rent of burning-house, 81. 3s. 2d. = 1983/. 15s. 10d.—Tutwork cost, July and Aug., 732/. 14s. 10d.; tribute balances, 481/. 15s. 4d.; merchants' bills, 520/. 13s. 2d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 243/. 12s. 6d. Capt. Joseph Vivian reported that the tribute department continued without much alteration. They expected to make a profit at their next account of 200/.

At the East Tamar Consols quarterly meeting, on the 11th instant, the accounts showed—Balance in favour of mine, 243/. 12s.—920/. 3s. 2d.—Mine costs, 629/. 16s.; office expense, &c., 27/. 7s.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 263/. 0s. 2d. The estimated expenditure over receipts to Jan., 1856, was 259/. 19s. 6d. A call of 1s. per share was made. Mr. W. Mortimer, of Exeter, attended on behalf of parties holding 110 shares, forfeited at the last meeting for the non-payment of calls, which had been remitted the day after that fixed for the payment. A resolution was passed, authorising the committed to transfer them to the respective parties, on payment of all calls due. Mr. James Wolferstan reported that the prospects in the north part of the mine had somewhat improved during the last few days. They had about 5 tons of ore at surface, to be sampled immediately, and had orders for fluor-spar, which, with the ore, was expected to realise 200/. before next meeting

underlie, and the ground was improving. They found some good spots of copper in the lode; since last report they had shoded on the south lode, which they found to shout I sin. wide, composed chiefty of gossan, quartz, and mundie, with some stons of copper.

At Wheal Clinton meeting, on the 11th inst, the accounts showed—Amount of 1l. call, made April 16 (all paid), 512l.—Balance against mine at last audit, 93l. 13s. 1ld.; monthly cost for six months, to Sept. 30, 36s. 19s. 6d.; leaving a balance in hand of 49l. 6s. 7d. A call of 2l. per share was made, to meet the monthly cost till February, pay for engine and erections, merchants' bills, &c. The engine-house is nearly completed, and the engine will be ready for work early in November. The engine-shaft is sunk 11 fms. from surface, and in sinking a new look has been discovered, from which good stones of lead were raised. The main lode has been intersected in a cross-cut from the engine-shaft to the adit; it is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, and very promising in its character. There was a numerous attendance of adventurers, and all parties were pleased with the progress and prospects of the mine.

At Great Hewas Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Pearson in the chair), the accounts showed balance at bankers 23l, 13l, 8d. A call of 2s. 6d, per share was made. Resolutions were proposed for amending the cost-book, by inserting a clause empowering the committee, or shareholders, to forfeit shares on non-payment of calls, and authorising the committee to come to an arrangement respecting the proceedings taken against the company on the subject of the water-course. The meeting, which is detailed in another column, terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, committee, and Mr. Charles.

At Wheal Uny meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. P. Hinds in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance form last account, 502l, 12s. 1d.; commission, 3l. 18s. 9d.; office charges, printing, &c., 15l.—3236. 1l. s. 5d.—Tin soid, 2052l.1s.2. deepper ores soid, 255l. 2s. 4d.; call made, 17th July, 512l.: leav

ss. per share was made. Mosars, J. R. Guich, J. Laity, and V. Lastone pointed as the local committee, to act with Measrs. Lofthouse and Wilkinson, appointed pointed as the local committee, to act with Measrs. Lofthouse and Wilkinson, appointed last meeting. The agents conclude their report by stating that, in looking at the great property of the meeting to be held on the 28th of November next.

At Great Sheba Consols bi-monthly meeting, on the 12th inst. (Rev. Mr. Deans in the chair), the accounts showed—Mine costs, 516t. 19s. 7d.: merchair, Mr. Deans in the chair), the accounts showed—Mine costs, 516t. 19s. 7d.: merchair, Mr. Deans in the chair), the accounts showed—Mine costs, 516t. 19s. 7d.: merchair, Mr. Deans in the chair), the accounts showed—Mine costs, 516t. 19s. 7d.: merchair, Mr. Deans in the chair), the accounts showed—Mine costs, 516t. 19s. 7d.: merchair, 11st. 11

balance against adventurers of 1200l. A call of 8s, per share was made.

At Penquean Quarry Company half-yearly meeting, on October 8 (Mr. Joseph Wagstaff in the chair), the accounts showed—Calls received, 2246l, 8s. 6d.; interest on ditto, 83.0 s, 6d. = 2254l, 9s.—Balance last audit, 520l 10s. 5d.; indeed, April to Aug., both inclusive, 1117.1 lss. 11d.; freight, &c., 71l. 12s. 2d.; mershandi bills, 302l. 11s. 1d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 231l. 19s. 5d. Acal of bills, 302l. 11s. doi: leaving balance in favour of mine, 231l. 19s. 5d. Acal of government of the meeting. Mr. Joseph Ashworth, manager of the quarry reported list. the satisfactory progress had been made during the past six months, owing to break ages and delays, caused by the engine and gearing getting out of order, ight at the time they were looking forward to a general improvement in the quarry. The reeks were more promising, and were producing a greater quantity of flags and seamle as they worked deeper.

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is Beron Wheal Buller Mine meeting, on the 3th inst. (Mr. S. E. S. sector is the chair), the secounts showed—islance last audit, 1551, 15a, 3d.; calls, 15a, discounts, 2f. 7a, 2a; W. H. Nattle's promisery note, 1001. as the field—Mine toot for May, June, July, and August, 8017, 9s. Id.; Six A. selore hire, dues, premium, &c.), 2001, 12s. 10d.; on account of engine, 1804.; and the second distribution and assets show a balance in favour of the adventurers of second distributions and assets show a balance in favour of the adventurers of second mine and the second second mine assets show a balance in favour of the adventurers of a life of the second and a second-mine engine, it is making, sampling, as the saccounta' rambler and St. Aubyn Mine meeting, on the 9th inst., the accounta' palance from last account, 2871. 19s. 5d.; costs and merchants' bills for four ending Aug., 10661. 4s.=13541. 3s. 5d.—Ores sold (less dues), 4171. 5s. 6d.; June, 4861.; leaving balance against mine, 4501. 17s. 11d. A call of 31, per

west made. Wheal Trelawny, Frongoch, East Darren, Goginan, Cwm Erfin, Fox-ik, Kirkeudvight, East Black Craig, and Vale of Towy, have sold lead ore. Great Wheal Vor, Boscean, Drake Walls, and Leeds Town Consols have

gil black tin.

North Wheal Robert has just sold 120 tons of copper ore, realising gift is, being at the rate of 91.6 s. per ton. This improvement in the quality of face is an excellent prognostication of an approaching presperity in this mine, for alog time contemplated, from its proximity to the Sortridge Consols.

Setridge Consols monthly sale (127 tons of copper ore) has realised 1951, 98.6d., which is at about 111.6 s. 6d. per ton. By the end of this month there will be mother parcel of 150 tons for sale, which it is expected will realise a much plet price per ton. In about six weeks a new hauling-muchine and crusher will be work, by the aid of which these monthly samplings will be considerably increased in quantity.

lit. The machinery is of ample power, and only the work for 13 years, embracing the same."

The Carvannall Mine, which has been at work for 13 years, embracing the ground betwixt the Buller and Basset United and Treyavean actis, is now turning upon of the best prizes in the district.

From Exmouth and Adams United, Capts. Jas. Hampton, and N. Faull, which is the control of the same of th

From Exmouth and Adams United, Capts. Jas. Hampton, and N. Fauli, the socialed a detailed report, after a careful examination of this mine:—"Some of hepithes have greatly improved, and some, on the contrary, have failed; but, on the whole, the mine is looking remarkably well. The stopes are very good, and yield-na large quantities of lead. We have raised about 100 tons of lead more than could befressel, for want of water, which are now on the dressing-floors. We might result be imporary means to bring more water to Porter's floors, but the short time have the property of the short time have been before it comes may apontaneously, does not warrant the expense. Our plant at Porter's shaft consists of a 70-in. cylinder pumping-engine, 22-in. winding machine, and a 22-in, steam-crusher, the whole of which is of the most efficient had, and in a perfect state for working.

At Buller and Basset United, the stratum at Vickers's engine-shaft is most congenila for the production of ore, and at Tredinsick's shaft the machinery is

most congenial for the production of ore, and at Tredinsick's shaft the machinery is all lat completed, and the water is expected to be in fork by the next meeting, on the Makinst, when active operations will be resumed upon the productive lode in the bottom of the shaft.

betom of the shaft.

At Swansen, on Tuesday, of the 1507 tons of copper ore announced for siz, 131 tons of Coplano ore were withdrawn, and the remaining 1356 tons realised 20,202, 11s. 6d., as follows—Foreign: Cobre, 970 tons, 15,797. 0s. 6d.; Cuba, 118 tons, 2016, 19s.; Spanish, 76 tons, 504.6s.—Irish: Berchaven, 192 tons, 2054.6s. On 6s 30th inst., 1166 tons will be brought forward.

At Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 4736 tons of ore were sold, realising 2,866.6. 8d. The particulars of the sale were—Average price, 51, 13s. 6d.; average produce, 5%; average standard, 1437. 9s.; and quantity of fine copper, 278 tons 2 cwis. The next sale will take place at Redruth, on Thursday, when 2368 tons are announced fresho. On Nov. 1, the sale, also at Redruth, will comprise 2252 tons of ore.

During the week, shares have changed hands in the following :-

During the week, shares have changed hands in the following:

Divided Mines.—Alfred Consols, Redford United, Carn Bres, Carnyorth, Consolrow, Devon Great Consols, Brake Walls, East Darren, East Pool, Great Crimis, Gonamena, Great Work, Hingston Down Consols, Nantees and Penrhiw, North Pool, Morth Wheal Basset, Rosewarne United, South Caradon, South Crimis, South Tolgue, South Wheal Frances, Spearne Consols, Stray Park and Camborne Vean, Tincroft, Tamer Consols, Treweths, United Mines, West Basset, West Caradon, West Dameel, West Wheal Seaton, Wheal Arthur, Wheal Basset, Wheal Buller, Wheat Charlotte, West Wheal Seaton, Wheal Arthur, Wheal Margaret, Wheal Frelawny, Mining Company of Ireland, Wicklow.

Alsies which wave Sold Ores.—Bedford Consols, Boiling Well, Bronfloyd, Brynsill, Buller and Basset United, Caegwian, Callington, Calstock United, Carvannall, Cargoli, Cubert, Eaglebrook, East Basset, East Buller, East Wheal Rose, East Wheal Rassell, Gallt-Ifrith-Rhedyn, Gawton United, Gilmar, Great Wheal Rick, Great Wheal Frances, Wheal Lindwoor, Ivybridge, Messer, Mill Pool, Oola, Sortridge Consols, South Garras, West Sortridge, West Wheal Alfred, West Wheal Frances, Wheal Edward, Lady Berths, Wheal Guskus, Wheal Harder, Wheal Kitty, Wheal Loo, Wheal Zion.

Mines which have Not Sold Ores.—Wheal Grenville, Ritton Castle, South Robert and Sortridge, Wheal Ludoott, Wheal Follard.

In Foreign Mines, the market has remained firm: shares changed hands

In Foreign Mines, the market has remained firm: shares changed hands resterday in Imperial Brazilian, 2½; National Brazilian, 5; and United Mexican, 4b 4½. The closing price of St. John del Rey was 27 to 20; Clarendon Consolidated Company of Jamaica, ½ dis. 10 ½ prem.; Cobre Copper, 65 to 69; Copiapo, 18 to 20; Fortuna, par to ½ prem.; Linares, 7 to 7½; Lusitanian of Portugal, ½ to 1 prem.; The Copiany Mines and 15 to 16; Royal Santiago, 3 to 4.

Fongibaud, 15 to 16; Royal Santiago, 5 to 4.

The Copiapo Mining Company have advices from Chili to August 30:
The Cheoc Copper Mine was in a most prosperous state, and producing some very reh mineral. The report states—"In the 50 the lode is 2½ feet wide, 1 foot of which is mineral. The report states—"In the 50 the lode is 2½ feet wide, 1 foot of which is offerom 26 to 25 per cent. In the wines below the 45 the lode is 1½ foot wide, 5 inches of orc, of 25 per cent. In the wines below the 45 the lode is from 5 to 7 feet wide, 2 feet of which is ore, of from 30 to 35 per cent. The quality of the ore from this mine is not only greatly improved, but the monthly produce is also increasing in quantity. At the silver mines, there is do particular change. The Santa Ana is still giving a little silver, and Al Fin Hallada is giving ore The Grand Ducky of Reder Chartened Mines have advised Attack Feet

promote is also increasing in quantity. At the silver mines, there is do particular change. The Santa Ana is still giving a little silver, and Al Fin Hallada is giving ore of a rather better quality."

The Grand Duchy of Baden Chartered Mines have advices, dated Freiburg, Oct. 13:—At the Tevellouwer Lode, Wilhelman's Levell, in pitch No. 1, west from the bottom of winze No. 4, the lode is 5 inches wide, worth 3 ewts, of ore per fathom; we have 3 ft. more to stope before coming to the point at which the lode will sain become rich. Winze No. 7 is down 48 feet; the lode is 4 inches wide, with thones of ore; in the end driving east, in this level, the lode is 14 inches wide, with thones of ore; in the end driving east, in this level, the lode is 14 inches wide, containing 3 cwts. of ore per fathom. In pitch No. 13, in back of this level, the lode is 6 in. wide, worth 3 cwts. of ore per fathom. In pitch No. 17, in back of this level, the lode is 15 inches wide, worth 3 cwts. of ore per fathom. In pitch No. 17, in back of this level, the lode is 15 inches wide, worth 3 cwts. of ore per fathom; this work is expected to inspire shortly.—Mindle Lavell.: In the rise, driving west in the back of this level, the lode is wite, yielding 22 cwts. of ore per fm. In pitch No. 10, ditto, the lode is 16 tot. wide, yielding 22 cwts. of ore per fm. In pitch No. 16 beast the lode is 25 fet wide, yielding 22 cwts. of ore per fm. In pitch No. 16 beast the lode is 25 fet wide, yielding 22 cwts. of ore per fm. In pitch No. 16 beast the lode is 25 fet wide, yielding 22 cwts. of ore per fm. In pitch No. 16 beast the lode is 25 fet wide, yielding 22 cwts. of ore per fm. We have been forced to stop the end driving west from the bottom of winze No. 3, on account of the bad sir. An air machine is being constructed, which will enable us to recommenced riving the end shortly.—Suinben Edward and the visual properties with the sole of the lode is 25 fet wide, yielding 8 cwts. of exper fm.—OLD ADIT: The winze is down 70 ft., but the water is now w

The Cologne Mining Company have announced that the interest due on the priority debentures, issued at 10 per cent. per annum, is now payable at the offices a London. We are informed that there is an immone quantity of ore at surface at as mines, but the difficulty is disposing of it upon secure and favourable terms.

The Fort Bowen Mining Company have received advices from West branada to Sept. 14. Mr. Tregoning had serviced at Colon, and hoped to reach the pines within 24 hours from the date of his letter. No despatches have been received rom Mr. Tute, at the mines, and the omission is supposed to have arisen from the late of the weather preventing the mail reaching Colon in time for the packet.

The Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company's accounts, to be submitted at their for the packet.

The Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company's accounts, to be submitted at their forthcoming annual meeting, abow, after the payment of all outstanding debts and liabilities, a balance in favour of the company of 3717. 14. 7d. 14. 7d. The expenses, in England (23321. 7s. 10d.) and California (10,4491.), during the year, had been 12,7721. 7s. 10d.; while the only really productive item we can find is—"Sale of gold, 11491. 19s. 4d." The directors' report is published in another column.

The Chancellorsville Freehold Gold Mining Company having received 100 tons of ore, are advertising for tenders to crush it. The result of their undertaking will be placed before the public as soon as it can be ascertained. The novel experiment of bringing ore in bulk to this country will now for the first time be practically illustrated, and cannot fail to prove of great interest to all who have embarked in similar speculations. The course adopted by this company has revived the hopes of many, and considerable dealings in the shares have taken place during the week. We trust, for the interest of the shareholders, the operation may prove satisfactory.

We understand that Mr. W. Eathorne Gill is about to leave for Manilla, where he will be the engineer-in-chief of La Exploradora Filipina Gold Mining Com-

We understand that Mr. W. Eathorne Gill is about to leave for annula, where he will be the engineer-in-chief of La Exploradora Filipina Gold Mining Company, of which Mr. E. Hopkins, C.E., is the consulting engineer.

From Adelaide, our advices reach to July 11. A report was current that an extensive coal field had been discovered. Burra shares, 140 cash; Princess Royals, 234. Gold, 34. 17s. 6d. per oz. The last Government sale was 1899 acres, which produced an average of 41. 6s. 74d. per acre. Labour market easy.

The arrivals at Swansea include—from Riva de Sella, 48 tons copper ore.

The arrivals of the precious metals in England, during the week, have been-from New York, per Balic, 50,000l.; from the Peninsula, per Tayua, 2268l. The shipments include 20,000l., per Africa, for the United States: 200l. in specie, and 300ll. in jewellery, per Magdalena, for the West Indies; and 18,250l., per Sultan, for the Peninsula; and the Indias, for the Est Indies, 318,928l., chiefly silver, per Bombay and Calcutta; independent of the withdrawals from the Bank and private

At the Forth and Clyde Navigation Company half-yearly general meeting, to be held at Glasgow, on Wednesday next, the report to be submitted by the governor (Earl of Zetland) and council states that the accounts for the half-year ending September 30 show a surplus revenue of 35,032, 8s. 3d., to which must be added Grangemouth Harbor, surplus dues, 253. 6s. 3d., it making a total of 36,236. 14s. 8d. Out of this sum the governor and council recommended a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum (less income tax), 34,240; leaving babance, 2056. 14s. 8d. Messrs. Hozier and King retire from the board, but being eligible for re-election, the governor and council recommend them. They also propose that Messrs. A. Baird and Jas. Burns be reappointed auditors for the ensuing year.

The Gold Mining Share Market has been revived to some extent, through the arrival of the 100 tons of ore for the Chancellorsville Freehold, and the shares, which for a length of time have been at a nominal price, were in considerable demand, at ½, ½ to ½. The closing price of Agua Fria was marked at ¼ to ½; Anglo-Californian, ½ to ½; Colonial Gold, ½ to ½; Socrat Nugget Vein, Registered, ½ to ½; Liberty, ½ to ½; New Granath, ¾ to ½; Nouveau Monde, ½ to ½; Quartz Rock, ½ to ½; Waller, ½ to ‰; West Mariposa, ½ to ½; Cuartz Rock, ½ to ‰; Waller, ½ to ‰; West Mariposa, ½ to ‰;

In Miscellaneous Shares, the market has been rather dull until yesterdays, when it exhibited an improvement, transactions being effected on the Stock Extended the suppose of the stock Extended the suppose of the stock Extended the suppose of the suppose of the stock Extended the su

In Miscellaneous Shares, the market has been rather dull until yesterday, when it exhibited an improvement, transactions being effected on the Stock Exchange in Australian Mail at 48; Canada, 143, 147% to 145; Canada Government & per Cent., Jan. and July, 166%, 106, 166% to 165%; ditto, 6 per Cent. March and Sept., 167%; Crystal Palue, 2%, 2¼ to 2½; ditto, 6 per Cent. March and Sept., 167%; Crystal Palue, 2%, 2¼ to 2½; ditto, 6 per Cent. March and Sept., 167%; Crystal Palue, 2%, 2¼ to 2½; ditto, 7 perference, 5; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 15%; Litto, 14%; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, New, 15, 13½ to 13%. Land Shares have generally shown a downward tendency, the closing price of Australian Agricultural was 25 to 27; Notherland's Land, 1¼, 1½; ditto (aft) paid), 2 to 3; ditto, 8 per Cent., Preference, issend at 1 dis., ¾ dis. to per; North British Australian Agricultural was 25 to 27; Notherland's Land, 31 to 3; Van Diemen's Land, 12½ to 13½; ditto, New, ½ to % perm.; South Australian Land, 31 to 3; Van Diemen's Land, 12½ to 13½; Berlin Water-Works, 7½ to 8½; ex div., Electric Telegraph, 17½ to 18½; Mediterranean Electric Telegraph, 3 to 10; Mexican and South American, 5½ to 6½; Official Gas, ½ to 1½; Submarine Telegraph Serip, ¼ to ½; ditto, Recistered, ½ to ½. In Joint-Stock Banks some activity has been exhibitee, and prices fully maintained: business was transacted yesterday in Australiasia at 84½ to 84½; City, 53½ to ½; English, Sectifsh, and Australian Chartered, 15%; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 69½; Union of London, 29½. The closing price of other securities of this description were—Bank of London, 39 to 52; Chartered Bank of Asia, ½ dis. to par; Chartered Bank of Australia, New, 1 to ½ dis: London and County, 35 to 49; London and Eastern Banking Corporatior, par to 2 prem.; New South Wales, 34 to 36; Oriental Bank Cor., 40 to 42; South Australia, 40 to 41; Union of Australia, New, 1 to ½ dis: London and County, 35 to 49; London and Eastern Banking Corporatior, par to 2 prem.;

An inpression is becoming prevalent that some financial operation is at present in course of arrangement between the Russian Government and the firm of Messes. Hope, of Amsterdam. According to one widely-circulated report, a loan of 5,000,0004, sterling is under negociation. Our Government will do well to keep a watch in the quarter indicated. A peremptory prohibition against the quotation of any such new stock on the Amsterdam Bourse in any be reasonably demanded from the Dutch Government by the Allies. Holland can have no claim to the privileges of a neutral state if the slightest counterance be given to any open attempt of the enemy to provide the sinews of war in that country.

Dutch Government by the Allies. Holland can have no claim to the privileges of a neutral state if the shiplest counterance be given to any open attempt of the enemy to provide the sinews of war in that country.

THE IRON TRADE.—"Ironmaster," in the Worcester Journal of this day, says:—"There was very little done last Saturday, at Dudley, in pig sales, and during the present week there has been a decided failing off in the demand. Specifications are not coming in at all satisfactorily for wrought-iron, and, altogether, the trade is not in so good a condition as it was previous to the preliminary meeting held on Sept. 27. There is nighting in the stability of the district which causes this re-action, for it is well known to those whom it most concerns that the late storm swept away the faulty eraft, and such houses as stood the trial may safely be trusted. I am sorry to say there are notices from the men for a rise at several important establishments, it is preposterous to suppose the masters will listen to an advance when, with the demand diminishing, whiter close at hand, and the extraordinary high price of money, it is so uncertain as to whether the declared price of the trade can be maintained.

You know how much I said against any advance taking place, and I now say how glad I should have been could it have been avoided, but there were so many circumstances affoat, and so peculiarly adapted for one, that the eleverest men in the district considered it necessary to put prices up, and there were not a few who did not go ever. beyond the trade price, and sold at it. I by no means like division upon such important subjects, and I question whether great mischief does not arise from term; it causes dissuisfaction to the pig seliers, who naturally argue with those manufacturers who abide by the trade price, that it is their own fault they are not getting the extra 10s, per ton, which some of their neighbours are selling at.

This argument is not tenable. The peculiar make of some houses, and no extra demand for som

HULL, Oct. 18.—There has not been much doing in our market for railway shares during the past week, the increasing dearness of money tending to the belief that we shall have still lower prices; there is, however, scarcely any disposition to sell on the part of holders for investment.—T. W. FLINT AND CO.

SHEFFIELD, Oct. 17.—We have no alteration to report in the mining market, very little business having been transacted of late. The quotations are—Brightside, 58, 62; Crafnant, 13, 2; Eyan, 24%, 25%, ex div.; Perke United, \$4%, 9%, ex div.; Prince of Wales, 6%, 7%. It is thought by many that we have seen the lowest prices for these shares.—E. Sunt AND SO.

	Sold on	the 13t	h Oc	tobe	er.		
Mines.	Tone	. F	rice	per	to	n.	Purchasers.
Wheal Trelawny			£23		6	*****	Walker, Parker, & Co Locke, Blackett, & Co
	Sold on	the 15t	h Oc	tohe	er.		
Frongoch	100	*******	£16		0		Pantner Company.
East Darren				0	6		Walker, Parker, & Co
Goginan				6	6	*****	ditto
ditto				16	0		Sime, Willyams, & Co
Cwm Erfin	20	*******	18	12	0		Walker, Parker, & Co
	Sold on	the 16t	h Oc	tobe	er.		
	100		£17	18	6		Panther Company.
Cirkeudbright			15	5	0		Walker, Parker, & Co
Sast Black Craig			16	0	0		ditto
	27		14	0	0		Locke, Blackett, & Co
ditto	19		11	12	6		ditto
	10	********		12	6		Sims, Willyams, & Co
ditto	20	********	11	17	G	*****	Locke, Blackett, & Co

			BLAC				
			ld on the				
- Mines Tons	e. q	. Ib.	Price	per t	on.	Amoun	
Lecds Town Consols 1	4	3 5	£70	-0.	0	€ 86 15	7-Daubuz.
ditto 0	1	3 11	40	0 (3 13	11- ditto
ditto 1	7 1	0 5	70	0		94 13	0-Bolitho.
ditto 0	5	1 13	40	0 (10 14	6- dttto
	Sold	on th	he mine.	on the	e 13th	October.	
Boscean 10	15	3 0	£73	15	0 0	£ 795 11	6-Bolitho.
ditto 3	16	3 10	73	10)	282 7	8-Daubuz.
ditto 1		1 5	69	10	0	98 6	5- ditto
ditto 0		2 25	68				2- ditto
			Sold on	the M	line.		
Great Wheal Vor 29	13	2 18	£	Comme.		£1967 3	1-Mellanear.
Drake Walls 7	0 1	0 0	75	7 6		517 12	6-Daubuz, &c.
Drake Walls 7 ditto 8	10	0 0	67	2 (570 11	3 - Williams & Co.

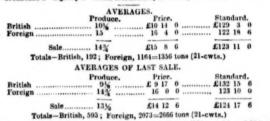
COPPER ORES.

Mines. Cobre ... ditto ... ditto ... ditto ... ditto ...

eampie	n ceptemoe	any man so	d at Bransea October 10, 10001	
Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines. Tons. Produce.	Price.
104	12%	£14 6 0	Cobre 61 2416	£26 2 6
90	1332	14 3 0	ditto 52 13%	14 5 6
88	1232	14 3 0	ditto 47 24	25 15 0
87	1314	14 8 6	Berehaven116 9%	10 13 0
70	14	14 3 0	ditto 76 101/2	10 15 6
 54	12%	14 3 0	Cuba 70 153	. 16 7 6

ditto 100 13% 14 2 0 ditto 40	28 7e	40	0	
ditto 92 1316 14 5 0 ditto 4	77%	85	- 8	6
ditto 63 2432 26 12 6 Spanish 76	5%	7	8	6
ditto 62 13 13 10 0				
TOTAL PRODUCE.				
Cobre 970 £15797 0 6 Cuba 118		£2510	19	0
Berehaven 192 2054 6 0 Spanish 76		564	6	0
COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURC	HASE	D.		
Tons,	Amo	unt.		
Copper Miners' Company 661/2	£1333			
Freeman and Co	1801			
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co 66	1178	14 0		
Vivian and Sons 281	4916	15 0		
Williams, Foster, and Co 525	6805	15 6		
Mines Royal Company 92	1311	0 0		
English and Australian Copper Company 31/4	838	13 9		
F. Bankart 131	2739	17 €		

... 1356* £20,926 11 6 Copper ores for sale Oct. 30.—Cobre 106, 102, 96, 65, 55, 41, 20, 13.—Peninsular 25—Berchaven 94, 91, 60—Knockmahon 119—Sidney 50, 45—West British Slag 53—Spanish 51—North Wales 19, 5, 2—Ballygahan 23—Glasgow Slag 14—Glasgow 9—P. H. O. 2, 1—Cronebane 2—Tigrony 2—Great Northern 2, 1.—Total, 1166 tons. Total



* Three parcels from Copiago, 66 tons (13% prod.), 60 tons (17% prod.), and 25 tons (13% prod.)=151 tons, were not sold, making the total quantity, as stated last week, 1507 tons.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled October 3, and sold at the Red Lion Hotel, Truro, October 18, Tons. Price.

Mines.	Tons.		LICE		Mines. Tons.		LICE	
Devon Gree	at Consols 123	Po	10	0	Bedford United 94	. £5	15	6
Wheal Jo	man		10	0	ditto 67	. 9	5	6
ditto	109	. 1	8	0	ditto 66	. 2	14	6
ditto	98	. 2	13	0	Holmbush 51	. 3	8	6
ditto	93	. 1	11	0	ditto 50	. 9	7	6
ditto	91	. 11	5	0	ditto 49		4	6
ditto	90	. 2	28	0	ditto 39	. 13	18	0
ditto	70	. 1	5	0	ditto 35	. 3	4	6
ditto	69	. 10	2	0	Wheal Arthur 62	. 3	4	6
ditto	53	. 2	10	6	ditto 50		1	6
Wheat Ar	nna Maria124	. 4	8	6	ditto 58			6
ditto	122	. 4	12	6	ditto 25	. 2	2	6
ditto	110	. 4	11	6	Great Sheba Consols 76	. 2	2	0
ditto	107	. 3	19	6	ditto 71	. 2	5	19
ditto	99	. 4	6	6	ditto 58	. 2	2	0
dicto	78	. 1	9	0	Wheal Friendship 78	. 7	18	0
ditto	73	. 4	14	6	ditto 72		16	6
ditto	68	. 4	7	6	Sortridge Consols 80	. 10		6
ditto	66	. 5	5	6	ditto 47	. 12		6
Wheal Fa	nny 97	. 6	0	6	North Wheal Robert 98	. 10	3	6
ditto	67	. 3	14	0	ditto 22	. 5	9	0
ditto	33	. 6	0	0	Duke of Cornwall 104	. 3	2	6
Wheal M	aria 79	. 9	3	6	Wheal Russell	. 4	0	6
	omas 71	. 4	7	6	Devon and Cornwall 66	. 2	6	6
Marke Valle	cy113	. 3	0	6	ditto 18	. 7	15	6
ditto	97	. 2	12	0	Wheal Carpenter 51	. 9	13	6
ditto	56	. 8	2	6	Tavy Consols 29	. 7	7	6
ditto	40	. 8	12	0	ditto 11	. 3	4	0
ditto	30	. 8	5	6	Devon Wheal Buller 35	. 8	11	6
ditto	13	. 4	10	6	Wheal Crebor 30	. 4	2	6
West Carad	lon 85	. 9	4	6	Feock Works Regulus,. 23	. 14		65
ditto	68	. 9	4	0	Devon and Courtenay 27	. 5	15	6
ditto	52	. 8	12	6	Wheal Edward 25	. 9	16	0
ditto	50	. 3	18	0	East Wheal George 22	. 5	0	0
ditto	45	. 11	7	6	Lady Bertha 14	. 9	16	0
Hingston D	lown 79	. 5	13	6	Wheal Maudlin 12	. 3	2	6
ditto	74	. 9	5	0	Todd's Regulus 6	. 7	14	0
ditto	57	. 5	5	6	Pencorse Consols 3	. 11	15	6
ditto	46	. 3	8	6				
		mo			BODUCE			

1		TO	TA	LI	RODUCE.					
	Devon Gt. Cons.				Duke of Cornwall. Wheal Russell		******	£325		0
١	Wh. Anna Maria 1200	£9522		6	Devon & Cornwall	84		293	8	0
	Wheal Fanny	40044		0	When Carpenter		*****	493		6
	Wheal Maria				Tavy Consols	40	*****	249		6
	Wheal Thomas				Devon Wh. Buller.	35	*****	300		6
	Marke Valley 319	1700	2	0	Wheal Crebor	30		123	15	0
	West Caradon 300		2	0		28	******	394	2	6
	Hingston Down 256		1	0	Devon & Courtenay	27	*****	155	18	6
	Bedford United 227	1344	2	6	Wheal Edward		*****	245	0	0
	Holmbush 224	1715	8	6	East Wheal George	22		110	0	0
	Wheal Arthur 205			6	Lady Bertha		*****		4	0
	Great Sheba Cons. 205		3	0	Wheal Maudlin	12	******		10	0
J	Wheal Friendship, 150						******			0
ı	Sortridge Consols., 127				Pencorse Consols		******	35	6	6
٠	North Wh. Robert 120			0		-	******	-		
ı	Average Standard			01	Average Produce				8	186

COMPANIES DI WHOM THE ORES WA				
Ton	8.	Amo	unt.	
Mines Royal Company 186		£ 744	2	0
Vivian and Sons 86		4358	1	9
Freeman and Co 46			6	3
Grenfell and Sons 35		1890	11	6
Crown Copper Company		106	18	9
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co	5			3
Williams, Foster, and Co100		7929	13	6
English and Australian Company	***********	1103		3
Mason and Elkington				9
F. Bankart	5	950	13	0
Copper Miners' Company 33	***************************************	1716	7	0
m - 1		10: 000	-	-

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels:—United Mines 731—Tressvean 500—Fowey Consols 416—South Caradon 315—Perran United 218—Wh. Comford 200—West Wheal Danvel 180—Creegbrawse 79—Wheal Busy 70—Old Wheal Basset 46—Treleigh Consols 42—East Tolgus 20—Wheal Mary 10—North Downs 8—Bawden's Ore 4—Richards's Ore 3—Symons's Ore 1.—Total, 2663 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels:—Wheal Basset 566—South Wheal Frances 451—North Roskear 343—North Crofty 262—Wheal Seton 188—South Tolgus 170—Pembroke and East Crimis 130—West Crimis 40—Wheal Vyyyan 39—Great Dowgas 30—South Roskear 17—West Stray Park 10—Treffry's Regulus 6.—Total, 2252 tons.

THIRD SALE IN OCTOBER. THIRD SALE IN OCTOBER:

Namount.

Standard. Ore copper. Cake copper.

1846 3035 9% £18,172 160 £92 11 0 £63 8 0 £88 10

1847 2897 9% 18,667 8 6 91 7 0 63 8 0 98 0 £101

1848 2595 1054 14,521 11 0 £13 8 0 98 0 £101

1848 2595 1054 16,938 10 6 98 1 0 69 0 0 84 0

1849 2594 054 16,938 10 6 98 1 0 69 0 0 84 0

1850 3099 054 19,141 12 0 96 3 0 67 2 0 79 10

1851 3546 9% 22,587 3 98 12 0 68 8 0 88 10

1852 4299 75 29,031 7 6 126 16 0 93 4 0 102 10

1853 4684 6 54 50 428 14 6 134 19 0 94 15 0 107 10

1854 4582 6 2 27,503 3 0 142 0 0 97 18 0 126 0

as the nett price per ton of copper paid to the m

Botices to Currespondents.

mence having arisen in consequence of several of the Number during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should b regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference mend that the Journal should be

Sub-division of Shares.—Sir: The remarks made by you at various times, in regard to the small number of shares, although so clear and judicious, does not appear to have produced any good result; still it is to be hoped you will urge it, so as to give a greater choice of investment to those who, having 30t, 50t, or 100t, are desirous of making a better income than is derived from the Funds. Why it is not done I cannot understand, as a wider field of purchasers must produce better prices, which may be proved by facts,—for instance, Wheal Basset shares, only 256, cannot be bought under 730t; but West Bassets, being in 6000, are about 32t, cach, and, therefore, within the reach of a large number. Again, Bosswarne, 256 shares, are about 220t, or 223d; Wheal Wrey, in 4996, are 8t. 19s. Let any one reckon the interest of money given by these prices, and be will find those in small numbers and high amounts pay the highest interest, and therefore an immediate advantage would result to holder, if they were divided into 1024.—A. Jonsston: Cannon-st. West.

MINING IN ST. AUSTREL DISTRICT.—SIR: "A Friend to Mining!" would be obliged by

Mileson is Sr. Auergat. District.—Site: "A Field to Mining" would be obliged by the pursers or the managers of the mines in the St. Austell district if they would supply him with the numbers of men, boys, and girls, employed in their respective nines, including Far Consols on the cast, and those on the west as far as Green Hewas and Dewyas. The object is to prepare for some useful record in connection with the locality. Address to "F_s" care of the editor of the Mining Journal 25, Flect street, London.

So, Fiet-street, London.

Liberry Mishos Company.—Shr: As a long bolder (so far as time and even amount, considering the premium given) in Liberry Mine, I was much pleased in seeing the report, published in your Journal, stating that 2001, worth of gold had been made in the month, with only quarter force employed. When the full force is on, we should, therefore, have 8001, per month returns; or as promised, probably officially, not long since, 5002, per month profit. When this is actually done, extra machinery with of course, be creeted, which can soon be effected. Should the new patent lately manned realise expectations, another source of advantage must accrue to the company. I perceive in Sir Charles Lyell's special report of the "New York Industrial Exhibition," the tract of land in the Eastern United States, in which this mine is situated, is of the lower Silurian salte and arenaceous beds, belonging to the upper metamorphic series of rucks. This band, Sir C. Lyell states, has been productive of considerable amounts of gold, and is of the proper nature for producing it. I trust, therefore, this company may make some profit to the proprietors, as it has been from the first a genuine one, and that it may prove a systematic and successful attempt to explore the mineral resources of the place, rather than, as is too often the case; an instance of chance or speculation.—L. H.: Oct. 16.

Welse Lorder Mississ Company.—We have never received the statement of accounts

Welson Forces Mining Company.—We have never received the statement of accounts prompted at the last meeting; but if any shareholder will forward us a copy, they shall appear in the Journal in a condensed form.

shall appear in the Journal in a condensed form.

East Basser.—Sir: In your Journal of late have appeared several letters on East Basser.—dil of them written with a view to darken the eyes of those who do not know its locality. In none of the letters is it noticed that a great gossan lode is driven through in the adit level at Wheal Basset (the mine that is now so rich); but this lode being at the north boundary of their sett, they consider it u-eless to explore it in the ground below the adit level, so its underlay, or dip, is into East Basset. The calculation is, that at 50 fm-from adit it will dip into East Basset ground, and the lode now so rich in Copper Hill is supposed by some to be this same lode, which has never yet been seen in East Basset working. Capt. Dailey, of St. Austell, told me that he purchased his shares in this mine in consequence of this very promising lode; and the cross-cut now driving south in the 60 fm level at East Basset must cut it in six or cight months' time. I now address gentlemen out of the county, to beware of the knowing ones in Comwall; otherwise they will lose the chance of a very great prize. In this immediate locality, there are Copper Hill cast, Great Baller and the rich Basset south. North Basset west, and this East Basset is edged in between them, as there is only a dividing fence to separate the one from the other.—A Bat. Carrain.

Mosauci Gold Missio Courany.—Bir: Permit me to enquire, through your ya-

MONABULI GOLD MINING COMPANY, -SIR: Permit me to enquire, through your va-loable Journal, whether this company is still in existence? If so, where is the bu-sinces carried on, and what are its prospects I-W: Lincoln, Oct. 16.

made Journal, whether this company is still in existence? If so, where is the business carried on, and what are its prospects !—W.: Lincoln, Oct. 16.

"T. B. C." (Cardiff).—The principle is bad; secretaries are always enabled to obtain the earliest information of the mines they are connected with, and, consequently, have a better opportunity of dealing in shares. This is maffestly unfair to the other adventurers; but the evil is too deep rooted to be remedied, and must be tobarted, as it cannot be avoided.

Devor Belear,—Sin: Knowing that you are at all times anxious to state facts only respecting mines, I take the liberty te give you such concerning the above mine, believing that if reports were confined to truth, the adventurers would in the long run be brackited by them. In your last week's Journal is a report from W. Rows, who state himself to be a small adventurer (like myself), the object of which must have been to puff the shares, but it has not had its desired effect; therefore I say again that it does an injury. He states that the stopes in the back of the 29 will turn out 3 tons a fin., and the bottom of the level in places 5 tons a fin.; if this be the case, how is it that more ore has not been sampled? During the last two mouths we have been driving two levels in the 20, and stoping the back and bottom of the level; I think altogether we have explored about 40 fins, of ground, from which we sampled 35 tons, and say about 5 tons now at grass for sampling; this falls considerably short of 3 and 5 tons a fin. I believe we have a fair prospect; but we must wait patiently for results. I consider this mine, as many of the small adventures, is now suffering from exaggerated reports. A shopt time since the shares were selling at 3L, and now they are quite at a standstill.—J. Dawe, miner: Buckland, Oct. 13.

Dustoy Inox One Company.—Sir.: As a shareholder in this concern, I may, perhaps.

Buckland, Oct. 13.

Duston Iros Oric Company.—Sir: As a shareholder in this concern, I may, perhaps, compare of the directors the meahing of two items which occur in the balance-sheet. On the Dr. side, there appears—"Cash received for shares sold, 1761, 5s.;" and on the Cr. side, "Shares bought on Stock Exchange, 4114, 12s. 6d." As I have reason to relieve the directors are respectable men, I hope they will explain why they interfered in the sale or purchase of shares. I should also like to know when a further meeting of shareholders will be convened.—R. W. B.: Manchester, Oct. 17.

The black tin of the Union Tin Mining Company (16 tons = 10891, 18s. 3d.), instead of being sold in the quarter ending Sept. 23, as stated in last week's Journal, was the whole amount from the 1st Jan. last.

Cusert Unifer Mining Company.—In reply to our notice respecting these mines also the whole amount from the 1st Jan. last.

Its tweek, we have received a statement of accounts, in which it is shown that, for the four months ending with July cost, the balance in favour of the company was 8304, 18s. 10d. In this account, however, it is right to state, that credit is take for sale of ere Sept. 22d, 50 tons, 912l, 10s. The statement of liabilities and assets shows the amount in favour of adventurers to be 281l, 18s. 10d. Attention having been drawn to the accounts, of gourse, those interested will examine the statements, and judge for themselves of their correctness.

The Tix Taxpe.—We are obliged to "Tinner" (Breage) for his communication on

and judge for themselves of their correctness.

The Tin Thane.—We are obliged to "Tinner" (Breage) for his communication on the Wheal Vor district, which shall appear in next week's Journal. We shall be glad to hear again from our correspondent, as opportunity may offer.

J. M." (Furnival's Inn).—The mine is again at work; a few men are being employed; no profits, however, can be derived from it, so long as the present system is being pursued. The managing director has long race disappeared; another of the commuttee is geing through the Insolvent Debtors' Court, or arranging with bis creditors; while the onus of the establishment rests on one gentleman, whose movements are completely paralysed by the tortuous proceedings adopted by his colleagues. It is singular that the lord of the manor has not come on the property for his dura.

SUBLAN MINING COMPANY. -- SIR: My attention has been called, on my return to town, to the letters of two of your correspondents ("Nemo" and "Know-Nothing") town, to the letters of two of your correspondents ("Nemo" and "Know-Nothing"), referring, in not very courteous terms, to my recent connection with this company. If the writers of these letters hold any stock in the new company, they must know that Mr. Amory and myself have ceased to act as trusters for the last three years, and that the discharge of the very onerous duties which the office devolved upon us was most unanimously approved at the final general meeting of the old company. The grant of money was the voluntary thank offering of the meeting, and was not taken, as "Nemo" most erroncously states, out of "an exhausted and shrinking capital," but out of a sum of 20,000L, which was paid by the new to the old company; which sum, be it remarked, discharged all the liabilities attached to the latter. Neither Mr. Amory nor myself were connected, except as shareholders, with the administration of the new societe or commandite, the interests of the English proprietors being represented by the ex-secretary to the old company, and two shareholders, since deceased; and we had, therefore, no control whatever over the proceedings of the gerant, which have, unhappily, placed the affairs of the societe in a state of temporary embarrassment.—W. C. Gittlax: Middle Temple, Oct. 18.

ZUMA NAY WESTWORTH.—"A Shareholder."—We have attached to the suggestion

C. THAN AND WESTWORTH.—"A Shareholder."—We have attended to the suggestion of our correspondent; but, upon enquiry, we find that at the offices in London Mr. King only acts as town agent, and that the financial statement does not pass through his hands, "A Shareholder" should supply us with information from time to time, when it shall be attended to.

when it shall be attended to.

Giller Nales.—Sir: Some months back there appeared, from time to time, in your Journal a goodly array of assays, purporting to be the results of careful samplings of many tons of ore from Caegwian Mines. Believing, in my humble opinion, that so large a yield of gold as 3 or ioss, to the ton would pay handsomely, almost under any treatment, I was at some trouble to obtain samples of these careful samplings; and having forwarded nortions of sach wards? I believed to the careful samplings; and having forwarded nortions of sach wards? plings; and having forwarded portions of each packet I obtained to Mr. Calve for insay, I was much astonished that he, in no one instance, returned more th 3 dwts, 12 grs, to the ton. What are we to do when doctors disagree?—One will business to Doubr: Pimilioo, Oct. 17.

REGISS TO DOURT: Pimlico, Oct. 17.

ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—SIR: The annual general meeting of this company will be held on the last day of the present month; the accounts are not yet in the hands of the shareholders. I trust at the meeting we shall have a strong muster; let them remember July, 1851, nor allow this opportunity to pass without showing in a significant manner their opinion of the gallant superintendent, who for the last five years has received a heavy salary, in return for which he has given abundance of exemce; it must be allowed, in the conception of these he has shown great uptitude. We have a practical man now, let us get rid then of the incuba which has depreciated the value of our property.—Sharks at a Premium: Wakefield, Oct. 16.

Wakefield, Oct. 16.

Asuman Minus Comeany.—Sir: I perfectly agree with the remarks of "An Allottee," inserted in your last Journal. The character of Mr. Samuel Amory is so well known, that there is no doubt but that he will comply with the wish of the shareholders, and as carly as convenient summon ameeting of the proprietary. Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie would be able to give every information of the present state of the company. I am of opinion that our best course would be at once to appeal to Madrid,—at least to obtain an injunction to prevent M. de Grimaldi from scizing the property next March, which it is feared be will do, unless some steps are taken to prevent such a consummation.—A Severe Sufferent: St. Pancras, Oct. 16.

to prevent such a consummation.—A SEVERE SUFFERE: St. Paneras, Oct. 16.

C. W." (Hoxton).—The principal European deposits for rock salt are the mines of Wielicka, in Poland, where perfect cubes are frequently met with; the Saltzkurnerget, in Upper Austria, Hallein, in Saltzburg, and Hail, in the Tyrol, in which it is accompanied with and embedded in clay, gypsum, and other extrancous matter; and Northwich, in Cheshire, where it occasionally presents pure, transparent, and highly cleavable specimens. All these deposits afford extensive supplies for culturary and other economic purposes, though generally in a state so far from pure as to render the process of solution, and subsequent evaporation, indipensable.

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For the accommedation of our City correspondents, communications or reports may be left at Messra. Hancock and Sharp's, No. 20, Tokenhouse-yard, where there is a box to receive them; but in all instances it will be preferred that they be sent direct to the office, 98. Floring tree!

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gagette.

LONDON, OCTOBER 20, 1855,

Although the Limited Liability Act has not become so general in its application and operation as some of its warmest advocates, in the first intance, supposed, it is in no way to be attributed to any defect as to the theory or principle of the enactment. On the contrary, the reason why so comparatively few public bodies or companies have availed themselves of its provisions may be found among the public at large, who, perhaps of its provisions may be found among the public at large, who, perhaps, were taken by the measure somewhat suddenly, and, consequently, were but ill prepared to become the recipients of the benefits which this regulation conveys. The highest authorities have been united in the emphatic declaration that the passing of this Act into the law of the land will be among the greatest benefits the Legislature could confer upon the country at large, since English capital is becoming diverted into foreign channels. Strictly correct as this opinion may be, it is to be feared that the general working of this comprehensive measure may be intercepted and obstructed until certain precedents become established, more substantially to illustrate its efficiency. Caution is always to be found predominating, even in our most successful commercial enterprises; but even caution, in the extreme its efficiency. Caution is always to be found predominating, even in our most successful commercial enterprises; but even caution, in the extreme sense of the torm, may be carried too far. It cannot be denied that the limitation of personal liability within the most practical restrictions possible is of the greatest advantage, whenever confidence is sought to be established; therefore, it may be apprehended that adverse circumstances have operated with an undue pressure upon commercial as well as on individual enterprise. Let this be the fact or otherwise, there are various ramifications in which known and limited liability will stimulate great undertakings which do not exactly class, strictly speaking, in the category of commercial speculations or transactions.

In the department of manufactures, machinery, and chemistry, as in the

of commercial speculations or transactions.

In the department of manufactures, machinery, and chemistry, as in the walks of art and science, it is impossible to say how many valuable inventions, discoveries, or improvements, may not now be slumbering in the minds of various inventors, who, from want of sufficient means, are unable to place their works before the public. Thus it is that society is debarred from participating in and enjoying those advantages and benefits which, in the range of art and manufacture, otherwise might have been brought about. How many sterling and, in reality, important improvements are now suspended! Inventors invariably find sufficient obstructions and impediments to centend with, other than the difficulties which limited means invariably carries in its train. Prejudice professional, and personal pions invariably carries in its train. Prejudice professional, and personal pique and jealousy, public spathy, wilful and perverse opposition, will always place a sufficient number of stumbling-blocks in the way of genius. Of invariably carries in its train. Prejudice professional, and personal pique and jealousy, public apathy, wilful and perverse opposition, will always place a sufficient number of stumbling-blocks in the way of genius. Of novelty, improvement, or scientific invention, it too frequently may be observed that the greater the improvement, proportionately greater will be the amount of opposition which progress and advancement will have to encounter. Under the new Act, the remedy for such ovils is presented: the helping hand to enterprise may now with safety be extended. After this manner, the limited means of one party may, under the provisions of this Act, be aided on the principle by which liability itself is limited; and the more fortunate capitalists, knowing themselves to be secure, may, by combination, assist their needy brethren. The same work which any single individual may fear to undertake can, by a body, be readily performed now, under a certain knowledge both of the risk and obligation. How many most important inventions have been strangled in their birth, or fallen stillborn, from want of timely assistance? It is a reproach which too often falls upon us, that the original inventor of any mighty principle or valuable purpose but rarely reaps the fruits of his own invention. An association of a body of enterprising individuals may now be formed, whose purpose and object could not more properly be applied than in providing a remedy for this oxisting ovil. Were such a body once rightly constituted, merit and industry would know, with confidence, where to repair to obtain the required aid. How many improvements which have arisen in steam-navigation have been retarded for want of sufficient means—for instance, when Government aid has been invoked, vessels have been granted, with furnaces, engines and boilers, and their appliances, for experiment, but at the risk of the individual applicant, who always has to find security to indemnify the service from loss or injury, although the right of purchase is reserved,

amrle and sufficient remuneration for all risk which in combination would ample and sufficient remuneration for all risk which in combination would have to be incurred. Success in every instance is not attendant upon enterprise; nevertheless, whenever this result is obtained, the greatest advantages will safely follow; and if losses have to be incurred, they will be borne by a body whose risk under the present Act can be limited, without incurring the further danger which heretofore had to be encountered, in ignorance of results which frequently was entailed upon the unlimited liability rejucible.

tered, in ignorance of results which frequently was entailed upon the unlimited liability principle.

In respect of the Limited Liability Act, it has been argued that the bill was too quickly passed through Parliament; that to precipitation many defects may be attributed; also, that the alleged cost (250t.) of limiting the liability of any company is excessive. The working of every public measure will, under a judicious observance and administration, correct the evils which practically may be detected in the system; nor is it possible to suppose that such great results could be acquired, such a boon obtained, as the very word limited implies, without the existence of some defect. The cost is certainly an impost which, in some instances, may a nount almost to a prohibition, yet this cost is not solely to be attributed a nount almost to a prohibition, yet this cost is not solely to be attributed to the Limited Liability Act, as the greatest charge arises in compliance with the provisions of the Joint-Stock Companies' Registration Act. The attention both of the country, as well as of Parliament, has been directed to the numerous evils, as well as the excessive charges of registration, which certainly will be quickly remedied. Still, the privilege of the limitation of liability has been admitted, and has yet to be taken advantage

of. Security to the full extent of all extual or prospective investments been obtained. The guarantee of safety within a known amount been established, and the means are presented, by combination, of each any certain number of persons, possessed of even limited means, enter into responsibilities and obligations for the accomplishment of any desi purpose, or improvement, with the full knowledge that their persons into the provided of the same purpose, or improvement, with the full knowledge that their person liability is limited. The means will, therefore, be at hand whereby required number of individuals, even with the smallest resources, by unit will be enabled to realise those advantages and profits which have hithe been almost confined to capitalists themselves. The workings of monop and exclusiveness will, in a degree, be somewhat frustrated, since investigations. been almost confined to capitalists themselves. The workings of monopal and exclusiveness will, in a degree, be somewhat frustrated, since investor may now combine to realise the profits and advantages of their own in ventions, even if in the greater degree, and on a more extended scale, the effect of the Limited Liability Act in regard to manufactures, discovering and improvements, be not further attempted.

The record of no less than three boiler explosions, since the termination of the first week of the present month, is an event which alone should stimulate the most rigid and searching enquiry, in order that the causes of these explosions, through the minutest investigation, may be ascertained, and remedial measures instituted accordingly. The first of these deplorable accidents occurred at the Kibblesworth Colliery, which was immediately succeeded by the boiler explosion at Miles Platting, in the establishment of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company; and, as misfortaness nover come singly or alone, these were followed by that fearful estatrophs at the iron-works of Measrs. Losu, Wilson, and Bell, situate at Walker, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in relation to which a coroner's inquest is now pending. Did failures always disclose their own actual and proximate causes, there would exist the lesser occasion for that rigid enquiry which, in the latter instance, is so imperatively demanded. The record of no less than three boiler explosions, sinc

which, in the latter instance, is so imperatively demanded.

In the case of the Kibblesworth Colliery, the particulars relating to which will be found in the MINING JORNAL of the 6th inst, through the indefatigable exertions of Mr. MATTHIAS DUNN, the Government Inspector of Mines for the Northumberland district, wherein this coal working is situated, it was discovered that the feed valves had been opened at the instant. Proof was given in this instant. is situated, it was discovered that the feed valves had been opened at the instant. Proof was given, in this instance, that two hours previous to the explosion the five boilers appertaining to the engine were in a perfect state; therefore, no ordinary boiling could have diminished the water to any dangerous extent. There was, therefore, no room to doubt that, in consequence of the two valves being opened together, the water in the one boiler which had exploded was either prossed or driven into the neighbouring boiler; and the former having become heated to redness (perhaps beyond), the further introduction of water into the heated and, probably, burned boiler became the direct cause of the accident. This conclusion was corroborated by the fact that, at the critical moment of the explosion, the engineer was in the act of turning on the water.

The Miles Platting explosion, at the works of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, was brought on by the collapsing of a flue over the fire-box, owing to the want of water. This boiler, alleged to have been made at the Haigh Foundry, near Wigan, is 30 ft. long, and of considerable substance. The accident, whereby several of the workmen were scalded (three most severely), occurred at the junction of the flue, at that point where the flue loses the support of the stay. Subsequently to the explosion, it has been discovered that the cause arose in the upper half of the flue, by the fourth plates from the firing door, at the edge of the third plates, but without the rivets giving way, and from a rent extending on the one side into the middle of one valve. The reis in presented coverignees are the coverignees and the sides of the considerance of the middle of one valve; and the provented coverignees the coverignees the coverignees and the provented coverignees are the coverignees.

rivets giving way, and from a rent extending on the one side into the middle of one plate. There is no reason to consider, in this instance, that there was an excessive pressure of steam at the time of the accident, which, from the appearance of the boiler, is judged to have arisen from an insufficient supply of water. The engineer, in this case, is one of the persons most injured.

The explosion at the Walker Iron-Works, with record to which the

persons most injured.

The explosion at the Walker Iron-Works, with regard to which the enquiry is now pending, has already resulted in the death of seven persons, the injury of many others, and a considerable amount of damage to the works of Messrs. Losh and Co. The part of the works where the catastrophe occurred is the lower rolling-mill, erected on the quay of the River Tyne. The buildings are intersected by machinery, worked by two cylindrical boilers. The works were put in motion at 6 o'clock, and went on with their accordance level between the control of the excitent which is the control of the excitent which is the control of the excitent which is the control of the excitent which the control of the excitent which the control of the excitent which is the control of the excitent which is the control of the excitent which we have the control of t catastrophe occurred is the lower rolling-mill, crected on the quay of the River Tyne. The buildings are intersected by machinery, worked by two cylindrical boilers. The works were put in motion at 6 o'clock, and west on with their accustomed regularity until the time of the accident, which took place at half-past 10 in the forencon. Simultaneously with the explosion, the boiler, which is cylindrical, 6 ft. 8 in. in diameter, and 25ft. long, sprung from its bed, and carried away the roofing of its shed, blowing down two furnaces and their heavy chimnies, and scattered the moltametal and red-hot bricks in every direction. The boiler, which is supposed to weigh about 10 tons, alighted from the place wherein it was set in a timber-yard, 200 yards distant, having in its transit been carried over a hill of considerable height. By some parties it is contended that the cause of the explosion is wrapped in mystery. Among the facts already adduced in evidence are the following:—"The boiler was 25 fet long, by 6 ft. 8 in. in diameter, composed of plates 2ths of an inch in thickness, and was capable of sustaining a pressure of 50 lbs. upon the inch, although not worked to more than 35 or 40 lbs. The boiler which exploded was in connection with ancther. Each was provided with two safety-valves, and two floats to denote the quantity of water therein. A cistern is attached, in which the supply water is heated and pumped in boiling hot. The exploded boiler was cleaned on the previous day. There was a continuous feed-pipe which supplied six boilers, from which each had a branch pipe and valve, with flaps to prevent the priming of one into the other. He either of these flaps got out of order the boilers would prime into each other, and the consequence might be that one could be filled with water while the other remained deficient. One main stampipe supplied all; but there a branch pipe and valve into each, although, possibly, the boilers might prime through the steam-pipe. They were examined about a quarter of an hour before th

DUNN, the fact has been ascertained that, by undue pressure occasioned from over-heating, and the valves being open, the water of one boiler was driven into the immediately adjacent boiler, whereby that which had the deficient supply became heated to redness; and at the time the disaster occurred the engineer was turning on the supply, thus proving the direct cause of the accident. In principle, or rather in kind, these explosions resemble each other; and arising under similar circumstances, it is only in degree that they may be said to differ, since through the force of the explosion in the latter instance the boiler was discharged from its own bed, and, although weighing about 10 tons, was projected to the distance of 200 yards, after knocking down two blast furnaces and their chimney shafts, and scattering the red hot bricks and molten metal in every direction. It cannot reasonably be supposed that such disastrous consequences DUNN, the fact has been ascertained that, by undue pressure occurrence shafts, and scattering the red hot bricks and molten metal in every direction. It cannot reasonably be supposed that such disastrous consequences could possibly arise from ordinary causes; the former are only indicative of the magnitude of the force which has produced such visible destruction. Nor can it be concluded that these gunpowder-like results could have proceeded From merely working steam until the exact limit of the clastic strength of the iron boiler had only just been passed. The cause of an explosion so disastrous must be as extraordinary as its effects. It is usual to estimate the force of steam by its distributed pressure throughout the boiler, and under ordinary conditions this is correct; but an explosion introduces very extraordinary conditions, by concentrating upon one certain point the whole acting and expansive forces contained within the boiler. These clastic and expansive forces, when concentrated, measures the ex-

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THE MINING JOURNAL.

pairs force in operation, and the amount of this force is a without by the sareholder, districting the surrounding words, formous, and buildings, be applicable of the without the surrounding words, formous, and buildings, be applicable of the without the surrounding words, formous, and buildings, be applicable of the words are within a boller with the surrounding words, formous, and buildings, be applicable of the words are within a boller with the surrounding words, formous, and buildings, be applicable of the words are words with a boller with the surrounding words, formous, and buildings, be applicable of the words are words and and a word words are words and and a word of the words are words and and a word of the words are words and and a word of the words are words and and a word of the words are words and and a word of the words are words and and a word of the words are words and and a word of the words are words and and a word of the words are words and and a word of the words are words and and a word of the words are words and and a word of the words are words and and a word of the words are words and and a word of the words are word of the words are words and and a word of the words are words and and a word of the words are words and and a word of the words are words and and a word of the words are words and and a word of the words are words and and a word of the words are words and and a word of the words are words and and a word of the words are words and and a word of the words are words and a word of the words are words and a word of the words are words and and a word of the words are words and a word of the words are words and and a word of the words are words and a word of the words are wor ratiling, when consequences so lamontable as the loss of so many lives have ensued, it is certainly high time that legislative enactment should interpose; for it must be remembered that, although the stoker (if he is even to be blamed) has paid the forfeiture of his life. Nor is this all, siemait is owing to the sacrifice of so many follow-hence, who were eneven to be blamed) has paid the forfeiture of his life. Nor is this all, since it is owing to the sacrifice of so many fellow-beings, who were engaged in the pursuit of honest industry, that we are admonished to the exercise of due caution. Humanity is thus imperatively called upon to interpose to mitigate and avert similar consequences for the future, as well as for the protection of those who remain exposed to the perils and dangers which too frequently result from either deficiency of construction, untoward and accidental circumstances, ignorance, or culpable neglect.

It may be in the recollection of our readers that, some two years since, a company was formed in London, for the purpose of working lead mines in Dalcearlia (Swedon). The shares were subscribed for; reports arrived from the mines, and, according to all received accounts, the property held out every prospect of success; specimens of the ores, and the lead obtained from them, were exhibited at the company's offices; and there was every indication that this was a bona fide adventure. A mining captain, with a eatevery prospect of success; specimens of the ores, and the lead obtained from them, were exhibited at the company's offices; and there was every indication that this was a bona fide adventure. A mining captain, with a competent staff, was dispatched to the scene of operations, and the periodical reports which came to hand spoke most favourably of the undertaking. Prior to this, however, it must be known that a special report had been made by parties dispatched from England, totally unacquainted with the locality, but gifted with such prescience and ubiquity, that a stay of some eight-and-forty hours enabled them not only to judge, but to decide, on the capabilities of the district. On their judgment the company was formed, and ushered into the London market. A direction was organised, respectable enough in itself, though the amount of mining knowledge among the whole of the board could be averaged at the minimissimum rate. They were, however, installed as directors, and it was necessary that they should exercise their powers; and at least, if they were ignorant of the business they took in hand, some efforts should be made to show their governing authority.

We know not what instructions they sent out to their agents, but, on the report of one gentleman, they suddenly came to the decision that it would be better for all parties if the concern were at once wound-up. At the same time, in their report, they stated that the agent had acknowledged he had been systematically deciving them. As soon as this was published, it was indignantly denied; nor have either directors or promoters felt inclined to answer Captain Barratt's allegations. We are, therefore, bound to believe that they are based upon truth, more especially when it is known that several of the practical miners who were there are of opinion that it is a good property, and, if honestly worked, would pay. A letter, in last week's MINING JOUNDAL informs us that

cially when it is known that several of the practical miners who were there are of opinion that it is a good property, and, if honestly worked, would pay. A letter, in last week's MINING JOUNDAL, informs us that the Swedes have purchased the property, and are now working it, with every prospect of obtaining a profitable result.

We make no comments upon the above facts, but we would merely ask the simple question—is it to be wondered at that mining is in such general disrepute, when we see promising concerns damaged, as this has been, by a want of knowledge at head-quarters? The sharcholders have escaped with a trifling loss: had the mine been really bad, we know not how disstrous the termination might have been. Our countrymen have done much preparatory work: of the results of their labours the Swedes are now reaping the benefit. This is, unfortunately, not an isolated instance; but such things always will occur so long as the public subscribe to projects where there is no guarantee that directors or promoters know something of the business they profess to manage. thing of the business they profess to manage.

The Port Phillip and Colonial Gold Mining Company shareholders have been rather uneasy, in consequence of the delay in calling the meeting, and from the fact of the Colonial Gold Company making a call, they apprehend a similar course might be pursued by the directors of the Port Phillip Company. With regard to calling the meeting, we are assured that the delay solely arises from the determination of the directors to lay before the shareholders some definite statement, arising from actual results of the workings now going on. We are further informed, there are ample fands in hand, and no possibility of a call; indeed, at a meeting held at the London Tavern, on the 23d March, 1852, it is clearly shown that the directors have no power to make a call, even were further funds required, as the following resolution was then passed:—"That the directors do not make any further calls upon each share, except by the consent of two-thirds of the shares, present at a meeting specially summoned for that purpose." According to the advices received from time to time by the directors of the Port Phillip Company, and from which abstracts are inserted in the Mining Journal, the prospects appear satisfactory. appear satisfactory.

Our attention has lately been drawn to an association which has long Our attention has lately been drawn to an association which has long ejoyed an unenviable notoricty; we allude to the ASTURIAN MINING COMPANY. From all accounts, it appears that unless the British proprietary adopt some energetic measures to protect their property, in all probability, in the month of March ensuing it will become the property of M. DE GERMALDI, the present gerant of the association. We are at a loss to nescent for the appathy of the shareholders, as well as the neglect of the Intellees, and the inaction of the sole surviving director, who probably finds that every exertion he may make is narelyzed by the inaction of those finites, and the inaction of the sole surviving director, who probably finds that every exertion he may make is paralysed by the inaction of those whose bounden duty it is to support him. It is true that a meeting was held in Paris, but numbers of the English shareholders are not aware of the business there transacted, or of the accounts which M. DE GRIMALDI readered; sufficient it is, that these were only audited by his own friends, and consequently passed in due form. It is to be hoped that the trustees, who have made this unfortunate bargain for their constituents, will see the necessity of energetically acting, and not allow, by their negligence, this magnificent property to be sacrificed. From Micros to Sams, any taxeller crossing the mountains can observe the coal cropping out at the saface. With limited means, the Messrs. Aguado have been enabled to

The main object of this article is to draw attention to two rival projects, each professing to accomplish this object. We shall briefly examine their claims to support, and leave the speculating public to decide which is most deserving of favour. As a preliminary, we may remark that both adopt Shrewsbury as the starting point, and after traversing districts widely apart, meet again at Llandovery, the remainder of the journey being accomplished by means of the line in course of construction from Llandovery to Llandilo, and the rest by the Llanelly and South Wales Railways; or the construction of a new and direct line from Llandilo to Carmarthen, from whence it will traverse the South Wales to Whiteland, and also a new line from the latter town to Milford.

The Central Wales project traverses the Shewsbury and Homford Reil.

carmarthen, from whence it will traverse the South Wales to Whiteland, and also a new line from the latter town to Milford.

The Central Wales project traverses the Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway as far as Craven Arms station, 20 miles from the starting point, whence it diverges through Radnorshire (by way of Knighton) to Newbridge and Llandovery. The greater part of the country through which it is proposed the line shall pass is difficult for railway purposes, and to bad gradients may be added the still greater drawback of an almost total absence of the sources of traffic, which alone would justify a large outlay for the construction of upwards of 53 miles of railway through, to a great extent, a barren and difficult country.

The second project, which has by far the largest share of railway and local support, and is most likely to succeed, adopts the Montgomeryshire route. Commencing at Shrewsbury, the line passes over half a mile of the Shrewsbury and Hereford, and afterwards takes an easy course through Meole, Hanwood, Westbury, and skirting the northern base of the Long Mountain, it enters the Oswestry and Newtown at Cefn, three miles north of Welshpool. That line and the Llanidloes and Newtown supply the link to Llanidloes. The country between the latter town and Llandovery has been surveyed, and it is computed a line would not cost more than 5000% a mile.

But to return to the Welshpool and Shrewsbury line, which is probably the only receiver of this green the state of the probably the only receiver of this green the state of the probably the only receiver of this green the state of the probably the only receiver of this green the state of the probably the only receiver of this green the probably the only receiver of the state of the probably the only receiver of the state of the probably the only receiver of the state of the probably the only receiver of the state of the probably the only receiver of the state of the probably the only receiver of the probably the only receiver of the probably the only

has been surveyed, and it is computed a line would not cost more than 5000% a mile.

But to return to the Welshpool and Shrewsbury line, which is probably the only portion of this grand scheme that will be prosecuted in the next session of Parliament. There are two rival projects in the field—one promoted by a weak section of the old Rea Valley Company, but the want of adequate support up to the present time renders it doubtful whether its merits will be discussed within the walls of St. Stephen's in the ensuing session. The other is put forward by Mr. Timotheus Burd, of Shrewsbury, and, with a slight modification, is a mere revival of his old Criggian scheme, facetiously called at the time a "scarcerow line." It is too absurd to be seriously entertained, and we imagine can only have been revived with the view of extorting some concession from its powerful rival, the Welshpool and Shrewsbury. Judging from the surveys placed at our disposal, the latter line appears to be judiciously laid out by the talented engineer, Mr. Piercy, without prejudice to any party, and we hope no quarter will be given to factious opposition. The total cost of construction from Shrewsbury to Bullington (about 15 miles), where it will join the Oswestry and Newtown as a single line, with land and works for a double line, is estimated at 120,000%: and the branch to Minsterly, which will embrace the most salient part of the Rea Valley, is computed to cost 30,000% more. The diversions northwards and southwards from the Cefn junction will facilitate travelling, and be a great boon to traffickers, by lessening the mileage. sening the mileage.

THE RAILWAY COAL TRADE.—Immense quantities of coal are being conveyed to the metropolis by railway: during last month the Great Northern Railway Company alone paid dues on a quantity exceeding the total shipment for London from the River Wear. Of the quantity carried by the company, 19,665 tons were from the county of Durham, which is not far short of the entire importation from Seaham Harbour in the same period.

In a lecture, recently delivered before the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, by Mr. Robert Hunt, F.R.S., Keeper of Mining Records, &c. (more particularly referred to in another column), attention was directed to some most remarkable points in connection with the action of heat on water that contains no air, stating that, arising from this circumstance, as well as from the spheroidal condition of the steam generated, we have two very active and predisposing causes of boiler explosions. Water we know in three conditions—as a fluid, as steam, and as ice; or as solid, liquid, and aeriform. Water is frozen by the loss of heat necessary to maintain its fluid state: ice formed during agitation contains no air-bubbles, but, under ordinary circumstances (as Wenham Lake ice), the upper portion is filled with air-bubbles in straight lines, as if, in endeavouring to make their escape, they became entangled among the crystals. vouring to make their escape, they became entangled among the crystals. It is a remarkable fact that water in the process of congelation has the power of rejecting everything; consequently, all the air the water contains is expressed. If we get water which contains no air—ex. gr., liquefied ice—and preventing the access of air, then, if we apply heat, water will be produced, apparently, in its ordinary state—nevertheless, its condition is peculiar. It will not beil at 212 Fahr. In this state, we see dition is peculiar. It will not boil at 212 Fahr. In this state, we see the temperature increasing to 230°, 240°, or even 250°, and advancing to between 270° and 280°; about these points, the whole mass will explode with the violence of gunpowder. This condition of water is not unfrequently found formed in steam-boilers, and that, during the process of ebullition, the steam carries off with if the air, the water in the boiler containing very little remnant of the air itself. It often happens that a steam-boiler explosion occurs after a rest of the engine, and that, when steam-boiler explosion occurs after a rest of the engine, and that, when the men return, the feed-water, being applied to the water, explosion takes place. Professor Donné has found that, if we take water of this peculiar character, bringing it up to 230°, and place a single drop of ordinary water into it, the whole will beil with extreme violence. Supposing that ordinary water contains no air, and the feed-water is turned on, the entire quantity will then burst into explosive ebullition. We shall probably find, therefore, in connection with boiler explosions, that to the absence of air, and the spheroidal condition of the steam, may be attributed many boiler explosions so frequently happening, which otherwise cannot possibly be accounted for. It may be further stated, that if we take a glass of water, and add any poison—say, corrosive sublimate, or a strong acid—or even an ardent spirit, and then freeze the water, agitated during the process, we shall find the ice get tasteless, colourless, and inert, and that the poison, the acid, or the spirit, will be gathered into an intense drop in the centre of the ice, and all the body will be perfectly pure. To a knowledge of this fact may be attributed the practice of the Russian nobles, who, when

chemical analysis.

Some of the directors of the Mining Company are at present inspecting

by chemical analysis.

Some of the directors of the Mining Company are at present inspecting the mines, previous to preparing the report to be presented to the half-yearly meeting to be held early in December. Some specimens of ore, from a new portion of the Gurtnadyne Mine, arrived at the office to-day. Mr. Rich. Turner, of Dublin, has lately contracted to fit up a wroughtiron roof and all the upper machinery of a large theatre at Buenos Ayres, the cost of which will be upwards of 4000l.

An experimental trip on the Dublin and Wicklow line, from Bray to Wicklow, has been made by the directors and their friends. The portion of the line from Dalkey to Bray, 16 miles in length, was opened about a year ago; the portion between Dalkey and Kingstown, about two miles in length, was recently opened, so that, by means of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway, six miles in length, the whole distance from Dublin to Bray, 24 miles, is now open for traffic. On the opening of the section from Bray to Wicklow, 16 miles, the line will be completed throughout, and its length will be 40 miles from Dublin to Wicklow. The cost of the whole will average about 25,000l. per mile. Considerable difficulty was experienced in carrying out the undertaking: the Dublin and Bray Company amalgamated with the Dublin and Wicklow, and the amalgamated company have leased the Dublin and Kingstown Railway.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE. [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN BIRMINGHAM.]

Ocr. 18.—The last of the quarterly meetings, held on Saturday evening at Dudley, was numerously attended. As I noticed in my last letter, which was written immediately after the close of the meeting on Thursday last, the actual result of the Bank of England meeting, held at the same time as the ironmasters' meeting here, was not known, and, under an erroneous impression that the discount had been raised to 6 per cent., very time as the ironnasters meeting here, was not known also, under all cerroneous impression that the discount had been raised to 6 per cent., very little business was done, and the meeting separated rather in low spirits. As you are aware, however, such was not the fact, and on Saturday evening things resumed their former animation. The masters were firm, and prices were fully maintained; although I have heard rumours of a reduction of 10s, per ton upon bars having since taken place. This, however, I do not believe, although it is so asserted in quarters most likely to be well informed. Manufactured goods, the principal ingredient of which is iron, have been offered, subject to a reduction equal to 10s, per ton on the raw material, and the inference is that it has been rendered possible by the concession of the maker. In a little time, however, we shall soon be able to test the stability of the market. At present there are no grounds for apprehension, unless, as I said last week, the Bank of England shall find it necessary to advance discounts, upset prices, and stop our works. Up to the meeting on Saturday evening the accounts of the district were well met, and confidence is being rapidly restored. The demand is good, the masters and men, on the whole, are not on bad terms, and the iron and coal trades may be reported sound.

The Coal Trade, owing to the winter demand for domestic purposes, and the increased consumption at the furnaces, added to which may be noticed the preference now being given in the City and provincial markets to the production of some of the mines opened on the estates of the Marquis of Angless and Levil Ward is exceedingly brisk. Isa and 13s. 6d. neckers.

ticed the preference now being given in the City and provincial markets to the production of some of the mines opened on the estates of the Marquis of Anglesca and Lord Ward, is exceedingly brisk: 13s. and 13s. 6d. per ton, are being required at the pits for good coal, which three years ago would have been purchased for about half the money. The advance, however, is frequently legitimate. There has been an enormous amount of capital expended in opening new mines throughout the district; and, until something like a return is made, prices must be upheld. The notices given by the men at some of the mills and forges have not been withdrawn, nor are they likely. "Ironmaster," writing in the Worcester Journal, and who may be taken as no small authority on any point connected with the trade, does not venture to more than "hope and trust the men will not be so unreasonable as to demand an advance of wages." Now, my only hope and trust is they may not be compelled to demand it, in consequence of the enormous high price of provisions. It is quite true they have been paid at the rate of 10% and 11% per ton for bare, but 9\frac{1}{2}d. for the quartern loaf—a fearful prospect of an advance upon that price, all things else in proportion, materially alter things; and the sooner this altered state is boldly looked in the face the better it may be for all parties. And now, with respect to the manufacturing department, for I this attered state is boldly looked in the lace the better it may be for an parties. And now, with respect to the manufacturing department, for I have been writing alone of the raw material. It would be absurd to say we are all buying and selling and living by the loss, but I believe we cannot meet one out of every ten engaged in manufacturing pursuits who will not say that the prices of finished articles bear no proportion to the price of the raw material. I have before me a long list of articles which might be placed in the category of the depressed, but as their turn may come to-morrow, there is no use in still further depressing them by particularising.

In the Copper Trade, there is rather a turn of some sort. The quantity coming into this market is said to be unusually large; and what appears a curious rumour in connection with the supply is, that we are by some means enabled to obtain the benefit of Russian copper. How it is of course we do not know, but so it is that the loss which we seemed to recourse we do not know, but so it is that the loss which we seemed to regret at the commencement, as a consequence of the war, has been now supplied in the heart of it. Our manufacturers are watched with the utmost vigilance, so that they cannot sond away an ounce of wire, iron, or any conceivable article of war, out of England for the northern ports, from which the Czar could carry them to any of his arsenals, and yet we can get his copper, at a reasonable price. It is strange, but so it is, says rumour. We have also a large supply from Australia, and some considerable consignments are reported in the docks at Liverpool for our dealers in this town.

Since writing the above, I perceive by the Globe of to-night, which, of course, makes the best and least of it, that the Bank of England has decided upon the dreaded 6 per cent. discount. It is, I suppose, the result of necessity, but if it be merely to prevent over speculation in trade, never was there a greater mistake on the part of the directors. In the absence

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of a knowledge of the real cause, we are to hope it is no worse than what is vaually termed the "salutary check."

Mr. Isaiah Vernon, of West Bromwich, has, during the past week, specified his patent (through Mr. Geo. Shaw) for improvements in the slide valves of steam-engines:—

Valves of steam-engines:—
This invention consists of a method of constructing the slide-valves of steam-engines, whereby the pressure of the valves upon their beds or seats may be wholly removed, or diminished to any desired degree. Instead of making a fixed back to the slide-valve, the inventor substitutes a detached back, which bears against the valve, pressing it to its bed or seat. The detached back does not more with the valve, but the vale moves between its bed or seat and the detached back, as between two fixed surfaces. A pipe connected to the detached back of the valve is furnished at its end with a flange, which constitutes a piston, working steam tight in a cylinder surrounding the said piston. The steam, in entering the said cylinder, passes through the slide-valve, detached back, and the before-mentioned pipe; the pressure of the steam on the before-mentioned piston is transmitted through the pipe to which it is attached to the plate or detached back, and the detached back pressure upon the slide-valve keeps it to its bearing on its bed or seat. By making the area of the piston attached to the before-mentioned pipe, larger or smaller, a greater or less amount of pressure may be transmitted to the plate or detached back, and made to press the slide-valve to its bed or seat. The arrangement of the induction and eduction pipes do not differ in any essential respect to those ordinarily employed.

IRON AND COAL TRADES OF YORKSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

Oct. 18.—The advance of the rate of discount by the Bank of England has had the effect of checking the extreme buoyancy of the iron market; although, in consequence of the legitimate demand which exists, no reaction has occurred, and bars may be quoted at 91. 10s. at the works. Many makers of second-rate brands in Staffordshire are selling below this, although the Scotch iron commands from 91. 10s. to 101. per ton. From the shipments to the north of Europe being expected to terminate shortly, there are not so many orders given for the Continent as were received some weeks ago; this, however, is more than compensated by the demand which has set in from other quarters of the globe, and the makers of malleable iron in Yorkshiro and Derbyshire still continue to be very well employed. well employed.

well employed.

The Coal Trade is active, and in some collieries an advance in price has taken place. The colliers appear to be satisfied with their wages, and the coal districts of Derbyshire particularly are remarkably quiet as regards the question of wages. In the South Yorkshire coal field there have been one or two "eruptions" respecting the rate of pay, but there has not been anything like a general turn out, or any movement calculated to interfere with the usual regular course of trade. We learn with satisfaction that it is the intention of the coal and ironmasters of South Yorkshire to establish a mining school in a central town in the southern division of the county, somewhat on the principle of those already in existence. Earl-Fitzwilliam, who is a large colliery proprietor, has been solicited to become its president; and from his general willingness to forward any movement calculated to improve the educational condition of the community, and particularly that part of it engaged in mining, we doubt not that the project will receive substantial support from the noble carl.

The Steel Trade is comparatively inactive; and in the lead mining dis-

that the project will receive substantial support from the noble can.

The Steel Trade is comparatively inactive; and in the lead mining districts there is nothing new to report. Indeed, the absence of any feature of particular interest renders our communication this week necessarily short. We may add, that speculation seems to have received a check, owing to the critical position of monetary affairs. The opinion is strongly gaining ground that unless a speedy alteration takes place in our system of currency, we shall feel very soverely the effects of the banking screw.

THE METAL TRADES AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS ON THE CONTINENT.

[FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.]

Ocr. 18.-In our Metal Market, there has been a slight fall in prices during the week, although the amount of business doing has not dimi nished to any extent. In the warehouses the prices are still maintained and for some descriptions of manufactured iron even advanced rates have lean obtained, but it cannot be expected that this state of things can continue, if the raw material lessens in value. Pigs for fusion are very dull; No. 1 Scotch are offered at a somewhat lower figure than they have been, but there is comparatively nothing doing in them. At Bordeaux, the imports of English iron have been pretty considerable, by a house who accured them when the prices were much lower than at present, but there are some complaints as to quality. At Charleroi, the local journal states prices to be firm, and the activity of the trade to continue. The laminoirs and manufactories are full of orders, and the ironmasters of the district anticipate great advantages from the opening of the railway from St. Quentin to Enquelinnes. There is a rumour that several of the larger firms intend following the example set by the Providence Company, in establishing offices at Paris: this company declared a dividend of 4l. 4s. per 1-5500th to June 30, and the majority of the metallurgic establishments are in an equally favourable condition. The price of ore continues high. At Liége, the transactions in all descriptions of iron are as numerous as ever. At Namur, on Saturday, a meeting of ironmasters took place, but the attendance being very limited, it was considered inexpedient to confirm the proceedings of the previous meeting. Several influential members of the body were in favour of a rise, but the question was adjourned until the meeting on 27th inst. The proposition will there be discussed, and most likely carried. Charcoal iron is very scarce, indeed it is impossible to obtain it except in small parcels. In other metals no change.

Messrs, Maitland and Co., of Rue Neuve-des-Capucines, state that Names of the body were to be detail in and extend the activate the street in the proceedings of the previous to be detail in and extend the activation was adjourned to be detail in and extend the activation was adjourned to be detail in and extend the activation and content to be detailed in and extend the activation and content to be detailed in and extend the activation and content the a tinue, if the raw material lessens in value. Pigs for fusion are very dull

Messrs. Maitland and Co., of Ruo Neuve-des-Capucines, state that Na-oleon Dock shares continue to be dealt in, and attract much attention poleon Dock shares continue to be dealt in, and attract much attention, but in Crédit Mobilier the transactions are very limited. The Crédit Mobilier is an establishment formed for aiding the development of existing and the formation of new companies, and for bringing its bonds upon the market in place of the bonds or shares of other companies, which are thereby to be gradually withdrawn from circulation. Thus far the Crédit Mobilter is much on the same system as that proposed in London some years since, for preventing the enormous fluctuations in the price of English mine shares, the object being to withdraw all but their own stock from the market; but the company is also a deposit bank for every description of shares, receives money on accounts current, and is empowered agent as agents and bankers for all public companies, to receive payments on their account, and pay their dividends; whilst, to ensure a faithful fulfilment of the business it undertakes, it is under a strict surveillance of the Government, being compelled to furnish the Muister of the Interior, the Tribunal of Commerce, the Chamber of Commerce, the Prefect of the Seine, and the Prefect of Police, with a statement of their actual financial position. The Minister of Finance can also demand at any moment a like statement, and is empowered to examine and test the veracity of any Seine, and the Prefect of Police; with a statement of their actual inhancial position. The Minister of Finance can also demand at any moment a like statement, and is empowered to examine and test the veracity of any document in their possession. Any profit that may arise, after payment of 5 per cent. as guaranteed interest to shareholders, and 5 per cent. of the remainder to the reserve fund, is distributed—10 per cent. to the directors, and the remainder as dividend to the shareholders.

The Societe Anonyma du Charbonnage des Houilles grasses du Levant d'Elouges (Levant d'Elouges Coal Company) interest of 1*l*, has been payable since Monday. The Phonix Mining and Smelting Company (anonyma) have convened an ordinary general meeting for the 30th inst. at Unter-Sachsenhausen, Cologne.

TEES-SIDE IRON TRADE. - The Stockton and Hartlepool Mercury of this TEES-SIDE IRON TRADE.—The Stockton and Hartlepool Mercury of this day, says—"Owing to the high rate of discount in the money market, pig-iron has again slightly declined, mixed numbers being quoted at 78s., but no one at all acquainted with the trade will suppose that prices will this year reach 70s. This supposition is rife in Scotland, but we think without any foundation. How can it be? Stocks there are none; and it is well known that this year's make is all sold. We have no sympathy with those people who always look at the gloomy side of the picture. There can be no doubt but speculators anxious to buy are ever prepared to say anything calculated to lower prices, and to take advantage of the rumours they have set afloat. We advise that such reports be regarded cautiously. Shipments, foreign and coastwise, are being made with avidity, so much so that freights have gone up 10 per cent." dity, so much so that freights have gone up 10 per cent.

THE COAL TRADE.—Coal freights from this port to the Thames are now quoted at about 9a. 6d, per ton. Considering the enhanced cost of every article in use on board, and the high rate of seamen's wages, the above rate, at this season of the year, cannot be considered too high. The prices of the best household coals ruled during last menth at from 22s. to 23s., which rates are several shillings below those realised in the same month of has year. The market continues steady and healthy, and an active trade is anticipated for the winter months.—Sunderland Herold.

SALES OF LEAD ORES. \

BETURN OF LEAD ORE SOLD DURING THE QUARTER ENDING THE 29ти SEPTEMBER, 1855.

Mines,	Tons.		Amor	int.		
laesyrerwddu	756	*******	£11568	0	6	
isburne	63014		9271	10	8	
ast Wheal Rose	586	*********	. 8635	6	6	
linera	460		. 7132	0	0	
oxdale	285	********	6188	10	6	
Wheal Mary Annwmystwith	393		5873	6	0	
wmystwith	272	*******	4764	3	0	
outh Tamar	210	**********	4653	0	0	
ewtonards	266		3931	5	0	
Auganure	310	**********	3876	5	0	
ast Darren	205	(3459	7	10	
laesysafn	325	*********	. 3314	7	6	
ale of Towy Wheal Exmouth and Adams	255	**********	2650	13	1	
Vheal Exmouth and Adams	210	*********	. 2513	7	6	
Deep Levelefn Brwyno	165	*********	2306	10	0	
efn Brwyno	1481	å	2315	18	7	
Vestminster	153		2296	19	0	
axey	100	******	2155	0	0	
rewetha	88 115			17	6	
oetia Llys		********	. 1723	6		
heal Trelawnyreat Wheal Baddern	111	********		4	6	
wich Consols	102	**********		15	0	
hoswydol	101	**********	** *****	12	3	
yfngwm	96	*********	1426	10	6	
vliffe	93			17	6	
ubert United	80	*********		12	6	
vbridge	81	**********	1322	7	6	
wm Erfin	763	ģ		4	4	
amar	57	**********	1161	7	6	
lanerehyr-Aur	66	********	1088	6	6	
elsh Potosi	60	********	1015	10	0	
alacre	25		975	5	0	
orth Wheal Trelawny	68	*********		14	0	
ether Hearth	65	********	861	5	0	
erodsfoot	50		795	0	0	
beryffrwdd Gothic Mine	603		791	.1	6	
ound Hill	56		783	11	0	
wanpool	78	********	776	6	6	
irkcudbright	53	*********	712	19	0	
eswick	50 49	*********	697	12	6	
ast Black Craig	40	*********	651	0	0	
aliesinoginan	353	V ***********	590	9	9	
wlob Garen	40		601	10	0	
wich Gwyn	383	6	597	8	3	
rynford Hall	- 35	*	. 535	0	0	
aylan	50		518	2	3	
sgair Mwyn	35	**********	498	15	0	
	31	*********	462	16	0	
orth Wheal Friendship outh Manx	32	*********	447	4	0	
outh Manx	30	********	438	15	0	
hirk Castle	20	*******	389	7	0	
ae-Cynonenyrhenblas	25	********	388	2	6	
enyrhenblas	26	********	385	2	6	
berdovey	28	*******	380	0	6	
antymwyn	25	********		2	6	
pecdwell	26 26	********	378	13	6	
assan	243	6		17	8	
ValrhiewVheal Whitleigh	21	3		12	0	
ryn*teddfod	24	********	342		ő	
hiwarth	20	**********	335	0	0	
aulan	22			3	0	
oxpath	25	*********			0	
one Valley	21	*********	291	7	6	
aeconroy outh Bog	17	**********	288	13	- 6	
outh Bog	17	*********			6	
lerilyn	20	*********	240	2	0	
Vheal Carpenter	18	*********		2	0	
teaglog	10	*********	197	2	6	
raedd	. 19	******	196	7	0	
Sryngwiog	10	********	153		0	
arrack Dews United	15	********	150		0	
Basset Graze United	10	*******	129	5	11	
forth Towy	. 10	********	120		0	
Bronfloyden-y-Gelli	7	*******	101		0	
en-y-Geill	7	v	83		6	
amdwr Mawr	7	· · · · · · · ·	75		5	
'yliwyd'y-Muen		******	62			
	. 0	*******				
Black Craig	4		51	. 0	0	1

PROBABLE EXTENSION OF PAPER CURRENCY .- The Bank of Englander on Thursday, advanced the rate of discount from 51 per cent., as fixed on the 4th inst., to 6 per cent. upon a 60 days' bill, and a 7 per cent. for those the 4th inst., to 6 per cent. upon a 60 days' bill, and a 7 per cent. for those above that period, when not exceeding 95 days. This proceeding may have been attributed to the diminution of the stock of gold in the coffers of the Bank of England; to the conduct of the Bank of France in a like advance; to the deficiency of 3,500,000 quarters of wheat, as well as of rye in that country; to loans, or various other causes. Let conjecture exhaust itself, and the fact will still remain,—war alone is the occasion; and while war continues, payments must be made in specie; therefore, what assurance can be given that the same rate of discount, or even higher, will not be reached which followed the railway panie, as in the year 1847, when it stood charged at 8 per cent., the stock of bullion being reduced to 8,312,691? If a progressive advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent. in discount by the Bank of England upon the diminution of each 700,000l. or 800,000l. of gold, as withdrawn, has failed to accomplish a sufficient remedy for the drain, what further means have the Bank of England remaining either to check the efflux of gold, or to compensate for the evils and prejudic which the governor and company have entailed upon the mercantile and trading interests of the country? Under the emergency of existing pressure, even after the "screw" having been put on to the all but limit of its power, shall we be subject to the application of the half a turn more? If so, the question will then arise—what does discount mean? This may be replied to by answers which will bear as many explanations in the arbitrary meaning of that term as the instances in which discount is asked or given. Discount implies necessity, occasioned by the utter inadequacy and total insufficiency of the circulating medium, or specie currency, of the United Kingdom, to meet the requirements or demands of its commercial, manufacturing, productive, and trading interests. To partially atone for this deficiency, limited paper currency is resorted to, which, of itself, bei above that period, when not exceeding 95 days. This proceeding may ficient for its own requirements, it signifies but little to what extent the stock of bullion is diminished; but the moment that the means of interchange become restricted, uncasiness will always arise in the public mind, and a liability then ensues of a recurrence of those disastrous panies which too frequently have disturbed and agitated the equilibrium of our monetary systems and arrangements. Let the rates of discount advance, and then restricted means will become more limited; advance the rate of interest restricted means will become more limited; advance the rate of interest to an undue extent, and prices will rise in every department; enterprise will become utterly prostrated; depreciation of railway, mining, as well as of all speculative properties, undertakings, and investments, will follow to a corresponding extent. It has frequently been enquired, why the Limited Liability Act has been all but an abortivo measure, when such results were anticipated from the benefits its enactments proposed to confer upon the commercial world? The reply is suggested by the establishment of a progressively increasing rate of interest. War prices certainly will advance, under these circumstances; and the costs of the war, enormous as they are, will, consequently, be augmented, which extra charge mous as they are, will, consequently, be augmented, which extra charge interest alone must occasion, ultimately this charge must fall upon the Government, and assuredly to re-appear under the guise of direct taxation; from which, as well as many other attendant and accumulated evils, little

from which, as well as many other attendant and accumulated evis, little relief can be obtained, other than that which can be directly realised in the extension of the paper currency to a degree which will be equivalent to the requirements of the trading and commercial community.

According to the returns made up to Saturday last, the stock of bullion in both departments of the Bank amounted to 11,752,421L, being a decrease of 526,860L, which, continuing, will justify the advancing scale of interest even to 8 per cent, according to the progressive diminution of each 750,000L or 800,000L in gold, until the amount which remained in 1847 shall be attained. In 1814 the amount of bank and private notes

was 47,501,000L; then the bullion in the Bank amounted to 2,007,880k. In Sentember last the Bank note and private circulation was 26,469,740k. September last the Bank note and private circulation was 26,449 with 11,732,4211. gold now in the coffers of the Bank of England.

SALE OF MINING PROPERTY, BY AUCTION.

SALE OF MINING PROPERTY, BY AUCTION.

Crookhaven Mine.—This valuable property was submitted for alls, by auction, by Mr. C. Warton, at the Mart, on Wednesday, by direction of the committee of management. The auctioneer begged their attention to a description of the property. It is situated in the parish of Kilmoe, county of Cork, in a fine mining district, in the peninsula of Crookhaven, which is bounded on the north by the Atlantic, and on the south by the large and commodious harbour of Crookhaven. Mr. Warton then fully described the extent of the sett, and the amount of operations, as inserted in our Journal of the 13th inst., adding that all the buildings, outhouse, dressing-floors, and machinery, had been arranged with such scientific skill, and were of such perfect and complete character, that they give to the whole property the features of a model, the capital expended amounting to about 10,000. He assured the company that the description he had given of the property was not exaggerated, and every 1. expended had been judiciously laid out. The machinery and materials were all in a substantial state, and of the best description. The whole of the property would be sold without the slightest reserve, and, after the fall of his hammer, would pass from the present shareholders to the bidder. The reason for the sale was stated in the particulars, which was the inability of some of the shareholders to contribute sufficient capital to develop the mine—in fact, a number of the shareholders were willing to go on, but were fettered by others. The property was held by the vendors under a lease for the term of 30 years and 5 months from Jan. 1, 1852, subject to the royalty of one-twentieth of the ores and other substances obtained from the mine, or (at the ordion of the lessor) one-twentieth of the lessor) one-twentieth of the lessor of the shareholders on the rest received in the particulars, which was the institute of the lessor) one-twentieth of the lessor one twentieth of the lessor of the shareholders to the les were fettered by others. The property was held by the vendors under a lease for the term of 30 years and 5 months from Jan. 1, 1852, subject to the royalty of one-twentieth of the ores and other substances obtained from the mine, or (at the option of the lessor) one-twentieth of the net proceeds of the sales of the produce of the mine, so long as such one-twentieth shall exceed 12½ 10s. half-yearly; but, when it does not exceed that sum, at 12½ 10s., to be paid every half-year; and is renewable for 31 years, at the lessee's option, upon payment of a fine of 1000½, so that, in fact, it might be held in perpetuity, as that amount every 31 years was of no sonsequence, if it were a valuable mine. The lease also contained a power for the lessees to determine it at the end of the first five years, or of any subsequent year, upon giving eight months' previous notice in writing. He had that morning received information that there was nothing in the aspect of the mine unfavourable—indeed, he had received some splendid specimens of copper ore from the Brow Head Mine adjoining, taken out of the 53 fm. level, and containing 60 per cent. of copper; and they and he had every reason to believe that at Crookhaven, when they got to the same depth, they would have the same lode. [Mr. Warton exhibited some beautiful specimens of the ore from Brow Head, which was minutely examined by the company.] Although 10,000½ had been laid out in machinery, there was nothing done that could have been dispensed with; and, as they knew, in Devon and Cornwall they only got 4½ to 5½ per ton for their ores, whilst the specimens just produced were worth from 40½ to 50½ per ton. He thought that, as there was everything on the mine, it was certainly a fair speculation, and, in all human probability, would soon become remunerative to the purchaser. Mr. Warton, having read the conditions of sale, which were of the ordinary description, and assuring them that the sale would determine the future ownership of the mine, the biddings commenced at 1000½, and dings commenced at 1000/, and, after a very spirited competition, the property was sold for 25001.

property was sold for 2500?.

Holmbush Mines.—Mr. Warton next submitted for sale 25 shares in this mine, and observed that the proprietor was compelled to dispose of them in consequence of having entered into a business in which he had agreed to have no transactions in any other speculation. They were sold at an unfortunate time, as he was certain the important improvements were not generally known. The quality of the ore as they went down had become so rich, that it was fully expected the company would soon resume the payment of dividends. The machinery was some of the finest in Cornwall, and if his client had not been bound to sell, he should certainly have advised him to keep them. The mine had entered into a new phase; in the 110 fm. level they were obtaining rich ore, and he would remind them the purchaser of those shares was entering an adventure upon which immense works had been done. They had gone through a course of granic for which they had to pay 1000, per fm., and had been rowarded for their porseverance by meeting with a rich lode. The shares were put up in three lots, one of five, and two of ten shares, subject to a call of 11. per share already due, and a similar call which will be due on the 17th Nov. next. The whole of the lots realised 51 per share.

Wheal Trevenen.—Mr. Warton then put up 60 shares in this mine.

WHEAL TREVENEN,—Mr. Warton then put up 60 shares in this mine, which is situated near Helston, Cornwall. He stated that they belonged to the same proprietor as the Holmbush shares, and were submitted under the same circumstances. The principal point to which he would allude was that at the former working of the mine, from 1801 to 1814, they found tin in abundance. The first ten shares fetched 20s. each, and the remainder 17s. 6d. each. mainder 17s. 6d. cach.

mainder 17s. 6d. cach.

NORTH TAMAR CONSOLS.—Mr. White submitted for sale, by auction, at the Mart, on Tuesday, this mine, situate in the parish of Beerferris, and county of Devon. The property was put up in pursuance of a resolution passed at a special general meeting of the adventurers, and the lot included the machinery and materials, amongst which were a new 24-included the machinery and materials, amongst which were a new 24-included the machinery and materials, amongst which were a new 24-included the steam pumping-engine, capstan, shears, and whim, a quantity of smiths and miners' tools, 40 fms. of pitwork, complete, &c. The mine adjoins on the east, and lies parallel to, the Tamar Consols, East Tamar, and South Tamar, valuable silver-lead mines, in a district of well-known celebrity, and proved to be one of the best for lead mining in the West of England. The auctioneer described the sett as held from the Earl of Mount-Edgeumbe, for 21 years, from Midsummer, 1850, at 1-15th dues, and is very extensive, being a mile in length on the course of the lode. The shaft has been sunk 44 fms., and three levels driven north and south, and with a comparatively small outlay the mine might be made a productive one. After some competition, the property was sold for 1200!.

LIMITED LIABILITY ACT—CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Let not anyone imagine he is safe in embarking money in a new scheme under the above Act from losing more than all the cash so risked; as, if a creditor can prove that the Act has not been complied with, it would become similar to a concern under the old law, by which every one is liable to his last farthing. The character of the promoters ought, therefore, to be more rigidly investigated than ever, as I see some of the directors of the gold companies trying their hand in new concerns with the above catching heading. The Act must be amended next session, as the present facility offered is nothing but a delusion. To comply with its requirements costs nearly 120t., and many solicitors would charge much more. It is hampered with restrictions, as all the new concerns are to be formed and regulated under the Joint Stock Companies' Act. What the public want is power at all times to inspect the books of concerns in which they are partners.—H. GUEDALIA.

power at all times to inspect the books of concerns in which tady ac partners.—H. GUEDALIA.

Saltpetre.—The market for saltpetre, during the week, has exhibited much firmness, and many pareels have changed hands at extreme previous rates. The dealings slogether have manifested a reaction from the inactivity which had previously prevailed, and prices have indicated an upward tendency. For some little time past refiners have refrained from making purchases except to supply immediate requirements, and hence quotations have remained unaltered; to supply immediate requirements, and hence quotations have remained unaltered; to supply immediate requirements, have been demanded, but for the favourable advices recively and would, probably, have been demanded, but for the favourable advices recively and would, probably, have been demanded, but for the favourable advices recively and would be a fairly effects. The deliveries from the warehouses have been 602 tons, seguist the month of August. The deliveries from the warehouses have been 602 tons, seguist the month of August. The deliveries from the warehouses have been 602 tons, seguist the month of August. The deliveries from the warehouses have been 602 tons, seguist the month of August. The deliveries from the warehouses have been 602 tons, seguist recent American despetables, we learn that powder and saltpetre have risen in rates enormously, in consequence of the vast quantities of the former used in the Russian former and the additional expenses of purchase. The recent applies for States, owing to the difficulty experienced in procuring the requisite supplies for bissing purposes, and the additional expenses of purchase. The recent explosion of bissing purposes, and the additional expenses of purchase. The recent explosion of bissing purposes, and the additional expenses of purchase. The recent explosion of most purchase and the additional expenses of purchase. The recent explosion of stock and machinery. It was reported that the proprietors expected to close their o

.668 IRON MINING IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

INDIA MINITED IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

In consequence of the favourable reports from the Fitz Roy Iron and Coal Mines, it Mitisgorig, about 50 miles from Sydney, on, the Goalburn or great southers road, considerable interest is felt as to the ultimate success of the undertaking. It has been estimated that the entire cost of turning out the ore and manufacturing it, at Mitisgorig, into bare for market would not exceed 4!, per too, whilst the selling price at Sydney of bar-fron was 16!, per ton; so that, after payment of expanses of carriags, a large profit would be derived, and yot the company would be able to sell much below that price. The directors had obtained permission of Mercer Thomas, resident engineer at Cocknoto Island, and the report fully confirms the optoinous expressed by Mesers. Fr. Underty, W. Keene, Hodg-on, and Morgan, who have also impeted the past of the was of opinion that they isled will be at least 50 per cent, or operations of the was of opinion that they isled will be at least 50 per cent, or operations of the was of opinion that they isled will be at least 50 per cent, or operations of the same o

An adjudication in bankruptcy has been made against Sir Robert Price, Brt. The case first came before the court under the arrangement clauses, Sir Robert having petitioned the court in the usual form. He is described us "Sir Robert Price, Brt., of Stratton-street, Piecadilly, and of Foxley, in the county of Hereford, and Menher of Parliament for the City of Hereford, iron-manufacturer, and dealer in iran." In his petition for arrangement, Sir Robert states as follows:—"The inability of your petitioner to meet his engagements arises from losses sustained in the carrying on the trade or business of a manufacturer and seller of iron at the works or premises known as 'the Glamorgan from and Coal Company's works at Tondu, near Eridge End, in the county of Glamorgan."

The Mines of Mexico.—A pamphlet was lately published in Mexico, used the title "Mexico's Foreign Trade since the Conquest:" it contains some interesting statistical details respecting the produce of the gold and silver mines. The total value of the gold and silver coins struck at Mexico (the kingdom) from 1521 to 1532, together with articles made from the precious metals, amounts to 83, 562, 205,000. In the city of Mexico itself the silver coinage amounts to \$3,248, 163,000, and the gold of \$111,806,000, together \$2,359,971,000. The remainder was coined or wrought in the other towns of Mexico, but the whole of this colossal sum, with the exception of \$100,000,000, was exported. In the year 1690, the quantity of silver coined in the spital was \$5,256,000, and in 1691 it amounted to \$6,214,000. From 1691 to 1700 the quantity diminished, until it dwindled down to \$3,379,000. After this year it gradully increased again, till in 1809 the highest point was attained, the coinage for that yar being \$24,708,000. In 1837 only \$518,000 in silver were issued by the Mint; but in 1838 it rose again, and in 1852 amounted to \$2,770,000.

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apital was 52,280,000, and in 1691 it amounted to \$6,214,000. After this year it grasally increased again, till in 1890 to highest point was attained, the coinage for that
reling \$21,405,000. In 1890 its highest point was attained, the coinage for that
reling \$21,405,000. In 1890 its highest point was attained, the coinage for that
reling \$21,405,000. In 1890 its highest point was attained, the coinage for that
reling \$21,405,000. In 1890 its highest point was attained, the coinage for that
reling \$21,405,000. In 1890 its highest point was a transported to the content recurrence of railway accidents, and the probable
time of their frequency. Since then, we regret to see that other accidents have happend: indeed, it appears to us that loss of life and property must continue as a nemany consequence of the precent system of railway afformation and management,
many consequence of the precent system of railway afformation and management,
discious will pay attention to suggestions possessing real merit; if otherwise, and
designation is shewn for a butter ordering of railway affairs, the British public,
diregal their representatives, must take the initiatory into their own hands, and
the state of the state of

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, AND PROTECTION ALLOWED. P. A. le Comte de Fortaine-Moréau: Forging iron.—M. Atkinson and B. Ridge Steam-boilers, &c.—J. Newman: Railway wheels.—J. T. Pitman: Screw-wrench.— R. Robey and G. L. Scott: Boilers.

WEEKLY LIST OF PATENTS SEALED.

WEEKLY LIST OF PATENTS SEALED.

A. E. L. Bellford, Essex-street, Strand—Pumps.

J. Black, Hampstead-road—Axles, shafts, and bearings.

S. Draper, Lenton, near Nottingham—Apparatus for retarding and stopping rail
J. Coulson, Penzance—Apparatus for ventilating mines, which improvements are
isos applieable to other purposes where ventilation is required.

E. E. Allen, Strand—Steam-engines.

C. L. V. Maurice, St. Etienne (Loire)—Carbonising coal, and in apparatus to be em-

*ARON MANUFACTURE.—Mr. I. Rogers, of North Haverstraw, New York, has patented some improvements in the mode of treating iron ores. This invention consists in the use of a revolving deoxydising cylinder, heated to the required degree by a reverberatory or other furnace, into which cylinder the ore is introduced in a pulverised state, with a sufficient admixture of carbon to combine with the metallic oxyde while heated and mixed in said cylinder, away from contact with the atmosphere, so as to deprive the ore of a portion of oxygen, that passes off as a vapour combined with carbon, while the carbonic acid drops away from the end of the cylinder into a furnace to be melted.

**Convention and Parket Parkets of Manufacture of Mr. Goodall chemist. Desky.

Grinding and Pulversising Machine.—Mr. Goodall, chemist, Derby, has patented a machine, the simplicity of construction and adaptability of which recommend it in all cases where fineness of substance is a desideratum. The invention consists in the application of mechanical power to the production of compound or rotary motion, whereby the operations of grinding or levigating are performed by the aid of a pestle, instead of rollers or flat grinding surfaces. The materials to be powdered are placed in a mortar, in which a vertical shaft or pestle is made to work in such a manner as to induce the same rubbing motion imparted by the hands, when substances are reduced by manual labour. The pestle may be weighed, according to the requirements of the case, and as it traverses over a different surface every time, it thus obviates the necessity of scrapers to keep the article constantly acted upon. A sifting apparatus can be added when required, so that the grinding and sifting may be carried on at the same time; and as the mortar is placed in front, no dirt from the friction of the wheels can possibly fall into it. Another advantage it possesses is, that the mortar and pestle can both be detached at will, whilst it may either be worked by hand labour or steam-power. Though originally intended to perform on a small scale what edge stoves and runners accomplish on a large, the principle of the machine was found capable of greater extension, and the inventor, consequently, claims for it a more enlarged sphere of operation. As a drug grinder, its capabilities have been acknowledged, and it is said to answer admirably in breaking and pulverising slag; and Mr. Goodall is of opinion that it would prove most effectual as a gold or quart crusher, as a stream of water could be run through the mortar, which would-carry off the dirt and refuse when pounded.

Hydraulic Propulsion on Railways.—M. Jean Panet, of Echenoz-KGRINDING AND PULVERISING MACHINE.—Mr. Goodall, chemist, Derby.

senowhelged, and it is will to answer admirably in breaking and pulversing slap; and Mr. Goodall is of opinion that it would prove most effectual as a gold or quartz crusher, as a stream of water could be run through the untert, which would carry off the dirt and refuse when pounded.

Hyphaculto Proputation on Railways.—M. Jean Panet, of Echenoxia-mellae, Haute Saone, recently obtained provisional protection for "an improved hydraulic system for propelling or railways," &c., which he describes as follows:-The "way" is constructed in the ordinary manner of existing railways, but between the two lines (the same take serving for both), and along the entire length, a tube is sunk isto the ground, at a depth of from 1 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. This tube receives casings to receive maller ones for the pistons by which the motion is given; these smaller tubes, again, are in shade with naives and tevers. The principal tube is closed at making arrangements which give a pressure of several feet at the starting point, similar to those adopted at usines, and other places where a fall of water is required. It will be found that the water introduced into the tube exerts an equal pressure on every part of it, and gives the necessary power. The carriage is moved by the expansive force of the water contained in the reservoir-tube, and may be constructed with four or six wheels; it is furnished with two levers, four balances, and one slike for morvial the top caping of the vaires; the levers and balances are arranged in pairs, and in such a manner that they move in an opposite direction, so that the speed can be regulated at will, and are faked or movable by means of the slike; the blances receiving the pressure from the pistons, give the motion. The advantages to be derived are, that the water being the principal agent there is no fear of scarcity of propelling power, as it can be renewed in the course of the distance by introducing a fresh supply of water as often as many be deemed advisable. The water, after having because of the pr

of railroad superintendents."

RAILWAY AXLES.—Mr. G. M. Miller, C.E., of Inchicore, Dublin, has patented some improvements in axles and axles-boxes of engines and carriages in use on railways, which consist—I. In fitting the cylindrical journals of axles with one collar only instead of two, in order to reduce the friction.—2. In constructing axle-boxes so that the main portion of the same, and the step or bearing for the axle-journal, can be removed without lifting the carriage off the wheels. For this purpose the lower part of the axle-box is made open at the top, in order to receive the step or bearing, and that portion of the box which forms the upper grease chamber, or hopper.

lower part of the axle-box is made open at the top, in order to receive the step or bearing, and that portion of the box which forms the upper grease chamber, or hopper.

POSTAGE STAMP, &c., APPIXER.—Mr. George Beard, of Birmingham has just specified his patent for a very ingenious apparatus, for affixing postage stamps, labels, &c. He states that his invention consists in an improved apparatus for setting or affixing in their proper places labels, postage or receipt stamps (of the label kind), previously gummed or cemented on the affixing side thereof. On a switable sole plate is affixed a water box, with a cushion at top, and a sponge or other means of raising the fluid therein for keeping such cushion wet; above this cushion is a small platten at the end of a plunger, working in a suitable guide, and to be nextuated by the pressure of the fingers. On the same sole plate there is another box, provided with a lock and key, such box being for the reception of the labels, tickets, or upper part, slides over the inner, or under part, which inner, or under part, should have a lid, or top, for receiving the stamps or label; beneath this lid is a spring, connected with the outer, or upper part, in order to bring it up to its work. Above the last mentioned box is also a platten at the end of a plunger, similar to that for the water box. Instead of having only one water box, and one label or stamp box, on the same sole plate, there might be one or more water boxes, and several label or stamp box, on the same sole plate, there might be one or more water boxes, and everal label or stamp box, on the same sole plate, there might be one or more water boxes, and everal label or stamp box, in the subject of the envelope, letter, sheet of paper, &c., to which the stamp, label, &c., is to be affixed is placed on the cushion; the plunger similar to that the best of the stamp are laid with the gummed surfaces uppermost, and its plunger to ought down upon the same, whereby a label or stamp is set in or affixed to such savelope, l

STANNATE OF Soba.—In order to procure a purer article than at present in use, which is employed as a mordant in print and dye works, M. Edward Hasffelly, of Mulhouse, has lately been making several experiments, in the laboratory of Mr. Harrison Blair, near Manchester. With this view, a laborious investigation has been made of some of the compounds of the with arsenic. The first process has been to pour an excess of nitric acid into a rotation of stannate of soda, and bringing the mixture to a state of ebuiltion, a white gelations precipitate is produced, composed of arsenic acid, peroxide of tin, and water. The object to be attained was, whether in calico printing or dyeing the hydrated peroxide of tin alone would be preferable to an arseniste of peroxide of tin. The various shades being more brilliant and less uneven than when a resenic acid is present, the practical fact has been adduced, that the danger of employing arseniates may be remedied by the use of a purer stannate of soda.

The Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, at their meeting at Bombay, on Aug. 17, stated the profits for the half-year at 17,040L, and, after payment of a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, a balance of 3878L was carried to the reserve fund, which now stands at 7810L.

A meeting of the British Sperm Candle Company is called for the 30th nst., to confirm the resolution for dissolving the company.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF STEAM-ENGINES, BOILERS, MACHINERY, STOCK IN TRADE, LARGE SLATED SHED, WEIGH-BRIDGE, THE OFFICE FURNITURE, &c.

PROBLEM IN TRADE, LARME SLATED SHED, WEIGH-BRIDGE, THE OFFICE FURNITURE, &c.

R. GEO. C. HYNDMAN WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the ELIZA-STREET IRONWORKS, BELFAST, without reserve, on Wednesday, 7th November, 1855, and following days, at Eleven o'clock, ALL the valuable and costly MACHINERY and STOCK IN TRADE, consisting of FOUR STEAM, ENGINERS and BOILERS; puddled bar mill and squeazer; piate and angle iron mills; tilt hammer; roll turning lathe; shears; drilling and serewing machines; large wooden cranes; a great quantity of cast metal rolls; malleable iron plates and bar; east metal plates; serap iron and metal; brass; metal pump, with gearing and piping; a large and expensive slated shed, 140 ft. by 80, on 29 cast-iron columns, 15 high; birdge; office furniture; turret clock; smiths' tools; and various other utensils in trade. Catalogues to be had of the Subscriber, and sent by post to any address on receipt of two stamps; also at the office of this Journal.

The premises may be viewed till the day of sale, by applying to Mr. Gko. C. Hynd.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

ENGLAND .- Subjoined are the traffic returns of the various English lines

	40000		TOURS.
London and North-Western	£61,084		£56,598
Lancashire and Yorkshire	20,294	********	19,290
London and South-Western	17,047		
London and Brighton	16,599	******	15,414
Great Western	27,609		24,226
North-Eastern	34,976	*******	33,898
South-Eastern	24,558		20,019
Great Northern	25,007	********	22,114
Chester and Holyhead	6,111	********	5,329
Chester and Holyhead Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire	9,018		10,028
Eastern Counties, Norfolk, and Eastern Union	26,004		25,169
Bristol and Exeter	7,137	*******	7,088
East Lancashire	5.872		5,873
London and Blackwall	1,330	********	1,392
Lancaster and Carlisle	6,928		6,260
Midland	30,174	*********	
Oxford and Wolverhampton	4,308		
Newcastle and Carlisle	3.565		
Shrewsbury and Chester	2,767	********	
South Wales	6,013		
South Devon	2.415		
South Yorkshire and River Dunn	2.241	********	1,678
Taff Vale	8.580	********	
Taff Vale West Hartlepool Railway and Harbour	2,812	*******	
west marticipoor manimay and martour	-,01-		2,100
Total	£347,449		2318,633
SCOTLAND The returns on Scotch lines are :-			1854
Caledonian	P11 724		£11,579
Edinburgh and Glasgow	5,468		
Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee	3,195		
Glasgow and South Western	6 000	********	5,588
North British	6 580	*********	5,062
Aorta British	0,000		3,003
Total	£32,033		£30,428
IRELAND, -The Irish returns are:-			
	1855.		1854.
Belfast and Ballymena	£ 882		
Dublin and Belfast Junction	1,165		
Dublin and Kingstown	929		SGS
Dublin and Drogheda	1,589		
Great Southern and Western	6,917	********	
Midland Great Western	3,972		2,926
Ulster	1,453	******	1,298
Total	£16,907		£13,980
	6		

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The traffic returns of railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending Oct. 13 amounted to 481,337L, and for the corresponding week of 1854 to 394,1017, showing an increase of 37,239f. The gross receipts of the eight railways having their termin in the metropolis amounted for the week ending as above to 199,1947, and for the corresponding week of last year to 178,842f., showing an increase of 20,352f.

The increase on the Eastern Counties Railway amounted to 8341.; on the Great Northern to 2892f.; to the Great Western to 3382f.: ton the London and South-Western to 3137f.; and on the south-Eastern to 4538f.; ton the London and South-Western to 3137f.; and on the south-Eastern to 4538f.; to tal, 39,411/E but from this must be deducted 62f., the decrease on the London and Blackwail, leaving the increase, as above, 29,352f.

The receipts on the other lines in the United Kingdom amounted to 232,143f., and for the corresponding week of 1851 to 215,259f., showing an increase of 16,851f in the receipts on the other lines in the United Kingdom enterpolitan lines, makes the total increase 37,236f., as compared with the corresponding week of 1851.

RATE OF INTEREST PAID BY RAILWAY STOCK.—The following statement shows the rates of interest per cent, per annum yielded by ordinary railway stocks at present prices. The calculation is based on the dividends paid for the hair-year ending June 30, 1855, and for the year ending with the same date:—

Railways.	T mai		10	-Yes		Las	t v	enr.	
Bristol and Exeter	1	25	0		*******			0	
Caledonian		5	0	0	*********		0	19	
Dublin and Belfast		5	12	6	********	5	12	6	
Eastern Counties		4	14	84	(6	1	036	
East Luncashire		5	ï	51		5	8	8.17	
Edinburgh and Glasgow		4	0	0	**********	5	0	0	
Glasgow and South-Western		5	2	BL	(4	19	3.47	
Great Northern		2	11				11	1150	
Great Southern and Western (Ireland)		5	0	0			10	0	
Great Western		3	12	84		4	10	10%	
Kendal and Windermere		2	10	0		4	7	6	
Lancaster and Carlisle		5	0	0	**********	- 5	5	414	
Lancaster and Preston		5	0	0	*********		G	8	
Lancashire and Yorkshire Stock		5	6	8			6	8	
London, Brighton, and South Coast		4	4	10	***********		7	0 %	
London and North-Western Stock		5	3		*******		5	115	
London and South-Western		5	8		(15	8.8	
Midland Great Western		5	3	1	**********	5	3	1	
Midland Stock		5	9	45	ú	5	13	35	
Midland, Birmingham, and Derby	*****	5	11		*********		18	5	
North-Eastern Berwick Stock	*****	5	2		······		10	31/	
North-Eastern York Stock		4	8	105	6	5	5	636	
Scottish Central		4	14				14	4	
Scottish Midland			9	83		4	3	4	
South-Eastern		5	0			5	25	9336	

Worcester and Hereford Railway.—A meeting of ironmasters, collider to proprietors, merchants, and others, of Newport, was held on Monday, to consider the propriety of assisting the Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford Railway Company to carry out the above undertaking, and thus prevent the forfeiture of the 42,000l. lodged with the Government. Similar meetings have been held at Ledbury, Malvern, Worcester, and Birminghum, with considerable success. The chair was taken by Mr. S. Hondray (the mayor), who briefly introduced the subject. Mr. S. Farquhar gave an account of the present financial position of the company, and, after, detailing the difficulties which they had had to encounter in obtaining their powers, appealed to the inhabitants of the district to support the measure. Mr. T. Brown, of Ebbw Vale, said they were fortunate in having parties to come for ward and fill the gap made by the withdrawal of the London and North-Western Company. He was one of those who had taken upon themselves the responsibility of providing the withdrawn capital (150,000l.), and he felt they must succeed. Taking Pontypool as an instance, the distance from that place to London was now 141 miles; when the Worcester and Hereford Railway was completed it would be 59, saving 52 miles. Mr. J. Brown (bruther of the former speaker) followed, and concluded his address by unnouncing his intention of taking 100 shares. Mr. T. B. Estehelor took 50 shares, varpressing his full concurrence in the operations of the company. A number of other proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

CAPE Town Railway as otto of thanks to the Chairman.

proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

CAPE TOWN RAILWAY AND DOCK COMPANY.—We alluded, in last week's Mining Journal, rather fully to this undertaking, and pointed out the great additional advantages, and chance of success, through the late valuable discoveries of copper mines in the Namaqualand district. The company was originally formed in the early part of 1854, but at that time it was only intended, in the first instance, to isy down a single line of railway, with sidings from Cape Town to Wynberg, through the towns of Stellenbosch and the Panri, to Wellington; by this route the wine and corn districts would be easily accessible; and they then further proposed to extend it from Wynberg to Simon's Bay, and through swartland, or by a coast line to Saidanha Bay, to be carried on to Swellendam, and the eastward, which would have commanded the most fertile and productive district in the western province. These plans, however good, have been superseded by the important mineral discovery to which we have alluded; and whilst it secures a certain profit to the parties embarking their capital in the railway, it will make a most important addition to the wealth of the colony, by enabling other capitalists to effectually develop the mines, which they are a present precluded from doing, through the enormous price charged for the carriage of ores to the port of shipment. The directors, we are informed, are awaiting, with some anxiety, the answer from the Colonial Government as to the amount of interest they will guarantee on the capital embarked in the undertaking.

RAHROAD PROPITS IN AMERICA.—Railroads in various directions, the

anxiety, the answer from the Colomia Government as to the amount of interest they will guarantee on the capital embarked in the undertaking.

RAILROAD PROPITS IN AMERICA.—Railroads in various digections, the present year, seem to be profitable beyond all previous time. We say seem, because all experience proves that no one can tell how profitable a road is, so long as it maintains a construction account. It is so easy to run current expenses into premanent improvements, and sometimes as really difficult to distinguish one from the other, that it is absolutely impossible to tell what the true profits of such companies are. But according to the published reports of receipts and expenditures, railroading is almost universally popular, as the following, a sample of nearly all others, will show:—The Rulland and Buringiou road shows not earnings for eight months and eleven days of \$115,942. The Cleveland and Pittsburg road, for eight months, shows increase over corresponding time hat year of \$53,432. The earnings of the Black River and Utica Railroad for the month of August were \$401:84. The largest earnings of any previous month were \$2050s, in July. The receipts of the Macon and Western read in August were \$30,50s, against \$25,157, showing an increase of \$250. In an unionticated result of eight months 'traffic this year on the Southern Michigan road, shows an increase of \$36,181.—Philadelphia Ledger.

In accordance with the recommendation of the committee of investigation, the adjourned meeting of the Eastern Counties Bailway Company, calledder the 26th inst., is to be further adjourned to Dec. 7, when the committee expect to be able to present their report in full. This document is looked for with great interest.

CAPE TOWN RAILWAY AND DOCK COMPANY.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament (18 Vic., Seas. 1855).

CAPE TOWN A Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament (18 Vic., Seas. 1080).

ON THE

CONSTRUCTION OF SUCH RAILWAYS AND DOCKS IN THE COLONY

AS THE COLONIAL AUTHORITIES MAY SANCTION.

Under a Guarantee from the Local Government of a Minimum Rate of Interest at
6 per cent.

Capital £600,000 (with power under the Act to borrow £200,000 more).

In 30,000 shares, of £20 cach.—Deposit, 2s. per share.

No call will be made without the consent of the shareholders at a general meeting.

Prospectuses and Copies of the Report of the Select Committee of House of Assembly at the Cape on Railroads, are now ready at the brokers, Messrs. ALTREN, Romsson, and Jackson, 7, Bank-buildings; the solicitors, Messrs. Matray, Romsson, and Jackson, 7, Bank-buildings; and the offices of the company, 1, King's Armsword, Moorgate-street.

THE FOREIGN VINEYARD ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby ven, that the ORDINARY GENERAL METTING of shareho will be held at the office of the company, 51, King-street, R. vs., Westminster, on Thursday, the 25th day of October inst., at

A. James's, the same series of the ordinary business, the MEETING will be made PPE-IAL, for the purpose of considering and authorising certain alterations in the Deed of Settlement, with the view of bringing the company under the operation of the imited Liability Act; also, of Clause 6 in said Deed, by substituting some other day or Thursday as the day for holding ordinary general meetings.

By order of the Board, THOMAS W. STAPLETON, Sec. 51, King-street, St. James's, Oct. 17, 1855.

[PROVISIONALLY REGISTERED.]

[PROVISIONALLY REGISTERED.]

GREAT WHEAL BUSY UNITED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), KENWYN, CORNWALL.

In 6000 shares of £10 each, with power to increase. Deposit 50s, per share, and the remainder by calls of 25s, per share, at intervals of not less than six months.

To be worked under the "Limited Liability Act."

OTHECTORS.

GUSTAVUS EDWARD BECKERS, Eq., Warwick-road, Maida-hill, London. STEPHEN BROAD, Eq., Peckhain Ryc, London.

JAMES COBBETT, Esq., Petchain Ryc, London.

JAMES COBBETT, Esq., Petchain Ryc, London.

HICHARD HUMFRAYS, Esq., 72, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square.

BOBERT OFFORD, Esq., 3, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square.

JOHN OFFORD, Esq., 4, Auburn-street, Plymouth.

C. R. READ, Esq., 93, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park.

With power to increase.

BANKERS—Mesers. Martin and Co., 68, Lombard-street.

BROKNERS—Mesers. Wire and Child, 9, St. Swithin's-lane, City.

ENOTINERS—Sims and Sons, Redruth.

OFFICES,—47, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON. OFFICES,-47, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

Applications for the few remaining shares must be made immediately to the broker r the directors, in London; or the manager, Mr. J. B. Pascoe, Camborne, Cornwall

COPIAPO MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the offices, No. 2, New Broad-street, on Friday, the 26th inst., at One o'clock in the afternoon. The chair will be taken at Half-past One o'clock precisely.

London, Oct. 9, 1855. By order of the Board, EDWARD J. COLE, Seq. L.

HANCELLORSVILLE FREEHOLD GOLD MINING HANCELLURSYILLE FREEHOLD GOLD MINING
COMPANY.—The Directors hereby announce to their shareholders the ARRI
VAL of the Quickstep, with 100 tons of GOLD ORE, the first consignment from their
mines in Vigninia. The tests made by Messrs, Johnson and Matthey, Mitchell, Clan
det, Ryan, Wright, &c., justify the belief that at least 5 oxs. of gold to the ton, will
be obtained from this large importation.

By order,
W. S. TROTTER, Soc.

THANCELLORSVILLE FREEHOLD GOLD MINING OMPANY.—The Directors of the Chanceltorwille Freehold Gold Mining Sompany invite TENDERS to CRUSHI 100 tons of GOLD ORE, in quantities of no esset than 5 tons. Tenders to be addressed to the secretary on or before the 20th inst this day).

By order,

W. S. TROTTER, Session 11, Great Winchester-street, Oct. 13, 1855.

TOLOGNE MINING COMPANY.—MORTGAGE LOAN.

The INTEREST DUE on the PRIORITY DEBENTURES, issued by this com any at 10 per cent. per annum, is NOW PAYABLE at their offices, 15a, 8t. Helen's lice, Bishopsgate-street, HODGSKIN AND CO.

London, Oct. 16, 1855.

CULCHOTE COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD on Monday, the 29th October inst., at the company's offices, No. 28, Poultry, in the City of London, at the hour of Two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of authorising the raising of additional capital to the extent of £10,000, on the security of a mortgage of the company's property, to enable the directors to meet the present liabilities, and to provide for the future working of the mines of the company.

JAMES SEAL, Seg.

**ULCHOTE COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that all 81 BSCKIBERS to the Company's Stock who have not executed company's Deed of Settlement, are required to EXECUTE such DEED at the unpany's office (between the hours of Eleven and Three o'clock) on or before Sturry, the 27th day of October inst., otherwise they will be deprived of all further in rest in the company.

JAMES SEAL, Sec.

MOUNT CARBON MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the offices of the company, Cannon House, 28, Queen-street, London, on Welmeslay, the 7th day of November next, at One o'clock, to take into consideration the present position of the company's affirs, and to determine thereon.

By order, ALFRED JEFFREE, Sec. Dated this 17th day of October, 1855.

NGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—
Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the cholders of this company will be HELD at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queent, Lincoln's Inn-fields, on Wednesday, the 31st inst., at Twelve o'clock, for the loss of transacting the ordinary business of the company.

By order, GEORGE P. GOODMAN, Sec. By order, 11, Adam-street, Adelphi, Oct. 19, 1855.

A USTRALIAN CORDILLERA GOLD MINING COMPANY.—
SHAREHOLDERS and SCRIPHOLDERS are requested to MEET together a Monday, the 22d inst., at Twelve o'clock precisely, at the North and South American C-fire House, Threadneoide-street, as the office of the company is closed, and he books, which could a tale unfold, are missing. This Cost-book company has nevered a meeting, or published a balance-sheet, for three years.

R. GUEDALIA. Oct. 17, 1855.

Oct. 17, 1855.

UNITY JOINT-STOCK MUTUAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.

APPOINTMENT OF GENERAL MANAGER.

The Court of Directors have to intimate that the final arrangements of the bonk, previously to the commencement of business, are about being concluded.

The appointment of general manager has not yet been made. The Directors are now, therefore, ready to RECEIVE and consider APPLICATIONS from gentlemen of practical banking and commercial experience, capable of undertaking the responsibilities and duties appertaining to that most important position.

The aim of the directors is to secure the services of a first-class manager, to whom they will be willing to give handsome terms. He must be a man of great energy, sound judgment, firmness in business, and thoroughly versed in all the necessary details incidental to the successful management of a bank.

It is necessary that applications should contain the name and address of the writer, together with testimonials as to experience, ability, &c., and be addressed to the Court of Directors, at the principal offices of the bank, Unity Buildings, 10, Curnon-street, City.

Principal Offices, Unity-buildings, 10, Cannon street, City, Oct. 15, 1855.

of draining the Lake of Haarlem to a close, by the sale of the last parcels of land re-claimed. By pumping out the water they gained 20,000 acres of excellent land, which sold for 2,000,000 fl. The cost of this work was 10,000,000 fl. In a few years all the output with be repaid, and a handsome profit will accrue. This success has revived that often debated question, the draining of the Zuyder Zee.

NEW COLLIERY IN RHONDDA FAWR VALLEY, GLAMORGANSHIRE.-W. are given to understand that Capit. Lewes, of Lianfair, near Liandovery, through the able superintendence of Mr. W. T. Lewis, mineral surveyor, Aberaman Ironworks, has just opened a colliery on Gelligaled estate, the property of Crawshay Bailey, Esq., M.P. The opening is made on that precious vein of bituminous coal, known as No. 3 v. in, and it seems without the least doubt that it will turn out a very profitable unsuretaking, the coal being from 3 it, to 3 ft. 4 in. in thickness, and of excellent quality, the roof being also of a very stiff nature, being composed of a mixture of cilif and rock, generally known by the name of "cliffquar." This opening can be extended through Mr. Bsiley's property, all the way from Rhondal Fawr to Rhondals of the coal was let down the inclined plane from the level's mouth, which was bailed as a first, great, and good commencement of traffic on the Taff Vale Bhondals Fawr Branch Extension Railway.—Merthyr Guardian.

Convisus Mixers.—You will see, as you saw in the market-place at

on the Taff Vaic thoudds Fawr Branch Extension flailway.—Merthyr Guardian.

Cornish Miners.—You will see, as you saw in the market-place at Truro, a marked difference between miners and field labourers. The intelligence gleaming in their eyes, and the general expression, denote a liabit of thinking for themselves, as you will find by their shrewd remarks, if you get into talk with them. In daily conflict with rude circumstances, their nalive resources are developed and multiplied. Their ingennity is manifest in the numerous improvements they have made in their tools and machinery. They will pierce a shaft in two or three different divisions—one party working from the surface, another from one of the uppermost galleries, and a third from the deeper workings; and when complete, the several portions of the shaft shall all meet in a true perpendicular. Their risks are great. According to Dr. Barbam, one-half of the miners die of consumption, between the ages of 35 and 50. Some are killed every year by failing from the ladders in their ascent or descent, and numbers maimed by the daily blastings, in which the county expiceles 300 tons of gunpowder annually. In Gwennap the deaths by violence are one in five.—Losdoner's Walk to the Land's End.

Manyaw Tuses and Sept.—Not with the contraction of the shaft of the Anna's End.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION .- Notwithstanding the late unfavourable state of the weather, this most excellent exhibition continues crowded, in particularly during the evening, no doubt in consequence of the admirable mod which the lighting and insuical departments are managed and conducted. Many vittes are, we understand, in progress, and will soon be ready for public inspect

DIRECTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF POSITION is REQUIRED, of a most promising MINE, the increasery capital for which has already been subsertibed, and which is to be carried out under the new Bill for Limited Liability.—Address, "A. A. A.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED.—A PERSON of considerable practice in mining is in WANT of a SITUATION as SUPERINTENDENT, either in COAL, LEAD, or COPPER WORKS.—Address, "B. B.," Post-office, Gloucester.

ANTED, a SITUATION as ROLL TURNER, by a person who has had considerable experience and management in some of the largest ronworks in England. No objection to going abroad. References given if required.—Address, "J. H.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED,—ESTIMATES for a CONDENSING PUMPING BEAM ENGINE, 60 to 66 in. cylinder, to be erected and put into working order at Crich.—For particulars, apply to Mr. James Elee, mine agent, Crich, near belper, Derbyshire.

WANTED.—A MINE AGENT, for extensive LEAD MINES in NORTH AMERICA. The location is populous and very healthy, and the situation one of importance and responsibility. Salary, £300 per annum. The applicant must have been chief manager of a lead mine, where not less than 200 persons have been employed; and from experience and ability be able to produce the most unexceptionable references. Age, from 35 to 45 years.—Address, Thomas Hakes, Eq., 1, Norfolk Villas, Bayswater, London.

ANTED, by a GENTLEMAN possessing a most valuable connection in South Staffordshire, and who is daily calling upon consumers, COMMISSIONS for the SALE of IRONSTONE, ROPES, HEMP, STEEL, OIL, and GREASE.—Address, with all particulars, "408," Post-office, Birmingham.

WANTED TO TAKE, a LEASE of a good TIN or COPPER MINE, and also a LEAD MINE, situate in any well-known district in Cornwill or Devon. Owners of such property are requested to send full particulars of such property are requested to send full particulars of same, addressed "Metal," care of Thomas, Davies, and Co., Advertising Offices 1, Finch-lane, Cornhill, London.

AS MANAGER WANTED.—WANTED, by the WALSALL IMPROVEMENT COMMISSIONERS, a MANAGER for their GAS WORKS, to enter upon the situation in November next. He will have the entire management of the works, to take the enters, keep the books, and make out the accounts, but not collect them. The salary will be £130 a year, with house and office rent and tax free, and coals and gas also free. Applications and testimonials to be sent to the Commissioners' Clerk's Office, Bridge-street, Walsall, by or before Two o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, the 31st day of October inst. Any candidate can vassing the commissioners will be disqualified. Candidates with whom the commissioners may wish to have interviews will afterwards be written to.

Walsall, Oct. 16, 1855. SAML. WILKINSON, Jun., Commissioners' Clerk.

TO LEAD SMELTERS.—A GENTLEMAN, conversant with smelting silver-lead and silver ores, is desirous of obtaining the MANAGE. MENT of a LEAD and SILVER SMELTING WORKS.—Address, "A. B.," care of Mr. Thos. Catherall, Eastgate-street-row, Chester.

O FOREMEN, &c., OF SLATE QUARRIES.—WANTED, in Devonshire, a STEADY, CLEVER FOREMAN, to superintend the raising of c slabs, and overlook the splitters and trimmers, and to enter sales, &c.; liberal ages will be given, and reference as to character and ability required. A FEW sold HANDS as SPLITTERS and TRIMMERS also WANTED in the same quarry. Apply by letter, post paid, addressed "A. B.," care of Mr. Wm. Thomas, 4, Highreet, Credition.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—A GENTLEMAN of limited capital, having secured an exceedingly advantageous contract for the urchase of a valuable mineral property, wishes for the CO-OPERATION of ONE TWO GENTLEMEN of business habits, having the command of £3000 or £4000.

Apply, by letter, to "X, Y, Z." Messrs, Partridge and Cozens, 192, Fleet-street

TO COKE BURNERS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, &c.—
DEVY'S NEW PATENT COKE OVENS,—These ovens, built entirely on a
new principle, will MANUFACTURE COKE in a QUARTER of the TIME usually
required, and will yield from 10 to 15 per cent. more than other ovens. By these
ovens, which are also SELF SMOKE CONSUMING, coke is manufactured in 24
hours, with a produce of 75 to 80 per cent., and is purer than any other coke.
For further particulars, apply to Mr. A. Devy, patentee, 10, Old Jewry Chambers,
where models and plans can be seen.

MR. JOHN CALVERT continues to SURVEY and WORK MINES Abroad or in England; and, from his lengthened experience as a MIN GEOLOGIST and ASSAYEL, is competent to estimate the correct value of any n vein, or one, in any part of the world,—Address, 189, Strand.

AP OF MINES IN CORNWALL,-The SUBSCRIBERS to the AP OF MINES IN CORNWALL.—The SUBSCRIBERS to the MAP of the WEST CORNWALL MINING DISTRICT are respectfully increded that they will be SUPPLIED in a FEW DAYS, as soon as the colouring and nounting are completed. Gentlemen in and near London, or having agents in London, who are desirous of having copies, but who have not given me their names, will blige by doing so immediately, that the whole may be supplied next week.

Truro, Oct. 16, 1855.

R. SYMON.

MAP OF MINES IN TAVISTOCK, CALLINGTON, AND LISKEARD DISTRICTS.—Mr. R. SYMONS respectfully informs gentlemen connected with the mines between Bodmin (in Cornwall) and Boitle Mill (in Devon), that the MAP will be PUBLISHED SHORTLY. Price to subscribers, £2 2s., Coloured and Mounted.—Truro, Oct. 16, 1855.

ICKEL SPEISE TO BE SOLD, BY TENDER, AT THE IMPERIAL SILVER SMELTING WORKS AT JOACHIMSTHAL, IN BOHLEMIA.—148 cvet., 14 lbs. of REFINED NICKEL SPEISE, containing 35-5 per cent. nickel, and 9-5 per cent. cobalt, are TO BE SOLD BY TENDER, to be made by scaled letter, at the Presidential Office of the Imperial Ministry of Finance at Vienna, not later than Noom on the 1st December, 1855. The conditions of sale can be obtained by applying to Messrs. August Faren and Co., 60, Mark-lane, London.

NICKEL AND COBALT SPEISE TO BE SOLD, BY TENDER,
AT THE IMPERIAL COPPER SMELTING WORKS AT SCHMOELLNITZ, IN HUNGARY.—109 cwts. 60 lbs. of SPEISE, containing 21 per cent. nickel,
and 10°5 per cent. cobalt, are TO HE SOLD BY TENDER, to be made by scale
letter, at the Presidential Office of the Imperial Ministry of Finance at Vienna, not
later than Noon on the 1st December, 1855. The conditions of sale can be obtained
on applying to Messys. Avgust Fader and Co., 60, Mark-lane, London.

A SBESTOS OR AMIANTHUS.—PURCHASERS of this mineral substance can have SAMPLES FORWARDED on application to J. J. Gusace, St. Austeil, Cornwall.—Sept. 20, 1855.

VALUABLE MINERALS IN THE SWANSEA VALLEY.

TO BE LET, 130 acres of ANTHEACITE COAL and MINE, situate 15 mile from Swanses, and one mile from the Swanses canal, consisting of the Pennypiece Mine, the Cae Shon Wilks Coal and Mine, the Four Feet Seam, the Nine Feet Seam, the Brass Seam, and numerous beds of mine, workable by soonge or separately. The above are extensively worked under the adjoining lands and neighbourhood.—Apply to Mr. W. P. Srauve, civil engineer, Swansea.

COAL.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, a FOURTH SHARE in a prosper of the country of the south vorkshire coal field, where a capital of about £3000 is required.—Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. Hall, 125, High-street, Redear, and Minthorpe House, Wakefield; or Mr. Harrisos, colliery viewer, Bainsley.

STATIONARY STEAM-ENGINES OF THE BEST QUALITY, from I to 50-horse power, litted with VARIABLE EXPANSION GEAR. These engines, which have been designed to combine great simplicity of parts with the utnost commy of action, are supplied with or without boilers, at the lowest possible rates; and erected, if required, in any part of the kingdom. General boiler and tank work carefully executed upon advantageous terms.—Apply to Messre, WILLIAM YOUNG and Co., engineers, Barnstaple.

TO THE COAL AND IRONMASTERS OF GREAT BRITAIN.—
WHITE AND GRANT'S PATENT SAFETY CAGES, DALMARNOCK
FOUNDRY, GLASGOW.—The recent IMPROVEMENTS made upon the PATENT
SAFETY CAGE, make it highly advisable for all coal and fronmasters to adopt them
Since the first introduction of this v.luable invention, upwards of 100 lives have been
saved, which otherwise would have been sacrificed by ropes breaking and over-wind. ing. The Government Inspectors having also highly approved of them, it is very desirable that every colliery owner should have this inestimable safeguard placed or all their cages, thereby preventing a constant risk of loss of lives, with expensive and endices lawsuits.

Having been appointed SOLE AGENT for the PATENT SAFETY CAGES, will make an early circuit among all collicry owners and ironmasters, for the purpose of giving information and receiving orders,

27. Ronald-street, Glasgow.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY,—Notice is hereby given, that the ADJOURNED ANNUAL GENERAL METTING of the shar bolders in this company will be HELD at their offices, No. 17, Gresham-street Eat London, on Monday, the 29th day of Centober inst., at Two o'clock precisely; at that the accounts to be presented to the meeting, with the vonchers, are open at it offices of the company for inspection between the bours of Eleven and Three daily. Dated this 16th day of October, 1855.

Dated this 16th day of October, 1855.

WHEAL UNY.—At a QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of the adventurers in Wheal Link held at No. 60. the adventurers in sday, the 16th October, in Wheal Uny, held at No. 69, Lombard-street, Lor, 1855,

PHILIP L. HINDS, Esq., in the chair,

PHILLP L. HINDS, Esq., in the chair,

The following resolutions were severally moved, seconded, and carried unanimously:

That the statement of accounts, together with Capt. Row's report, be received and
adopted, and that they be printed and circulated among the adventurers.

That a call of £l per share, payabic in 14 days, be, and the same is hereby declared
to be, made upon the adventurers.

That P. I. Hinds, William Munt, and John Spalding, Esqrs, and Dr. Kennedy, be
re-appointed the committee of management for the next three months.

That the thanks of the meeting be presented to P. L. Hinds, Esq., for his convicous
conduct in the chair this day; and to the co-mittee generally, for the very able and
efficient manner in which they have conducted the working of the mine during the
past three months.

Stannaties of Cornwall- 3n the Bire-Warben's Coart.

In the CONSOLIBATED CAUSES of BENNETTS:

KEAT THE BIDDER OF BENNETTS:

SLOGGETT AND OTHERS V. SAME.

TRATHAN AND OTHERS V. SAME.

BENNETT AND OTHERS V. SAME.

OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, pursuant to FOUR soveral ORDERS, or DECREES, made in these Causes, and bearing date respectively the 14th day of February last, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HELD at FOLZEATH CONSOLS MINE, in the parish of St. Minver, within the said Stannaries, on Thursday, the 25th day of October inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for SELLING, either together or in lots, the undermentioned MINING MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS, viz.:—

1 17 in. eylinder double-acting steam-

whims, shieves, and shaft tackles.

3 whims, shieves, and s' 1 shears and shieves. 40 fns. 6 in. whim.-rope, 17 9 ft. 9 in. pumps. 2 4 ft. 6-9 in. pumps. 3 6 ft. 8 in. doorpieces. 2 9 ft. 9 in. windbores. 2 9 ft. 10 in. pumps. 3 9 ft. 9 in. pumps. 1 6 ft. 9 in. windbore. 1 plunger-case.

6 9 ft. 7 in. pumps.

2 doorpieces, H.piece, pole stocking, stuffing-boxes and glands.
19 ft. 6 in, working.
10 ft. 7 in. doorpi-ce.
220 fms. 1½ in. round iron rods.
1 bob and stands at the west shaft,
1 travelling bob.
1 bob at the engine.
1 bob at the uorth shaft,
40 fms. whim-chain.

10 on at the north shart,
40 fms. whim-chain,
3 pieces 6 in. wood rod.
New and old iron rod-plates, bolts, burs,
and rod from sett off.
32 fms. 9 in. wood rods.
Iron bucket, rod, and chain ladder.
20 fms. of casing and dividings.

I capstan, capstan-rope, 1 36 in. smiths' bellows, vice, taps and plates, anvil, screw stocks, timber house, carpenters' bench, box, old and new air-pipes, 3 24 gallon water-barrels, small powder house, house water lift, sundry whim kibbles, miners' tools, &c. Account-house furniture, and a variety of other materials and effects in general use in mines.—For viewing the same, application may be made to the officer of the Court in possession; and for further particulars, to Mr. Chilcott, solicitor, Truro.—Dated Registrar's Office, Oct. 10, 1855.

SHARES IN EOSCEAN TIN MINE, ST. JUST, IN PENWITH, CORNWALL, MR. BELIARINGER has been instructed by the Trustees of the estate and effects of the late Capt. Nich. Grenfell, deceased, to SUBMIT FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Three Tuns Hotel, Penzance, on Thursday, the 25th day of October next, at Three o'elock in the afternoon, FIVE (240ths) SHARES in that valuable and productive tin mine in St. Just, called BOSCEAN; and TWO SHARES in the PENZANCE SHIPPING COMPANY.—For further particulars, apply at the offices of Messrs. MILLETT and BORLASE, solicitors, Penzance. Dated Penzance, Sept. 29, 1855.

MINE SHARES, AND MINE SETT NEAR TAVISTOCK, FOR SALE.

MESSRS. DAVIS, SON, AND VOSPER WILL SELL, BY
AUCTION, at the Bedford Hotel, Tavistock, Devon, on Monday, the 29th
October inst., at Four o'elock r.m., TWELVE (740ths) SHARES in the very promising mine called WHEAL FRANCO, situate near Hortzabridge; and ONE-HALF of
the INTEREST granted by the SETT of John P. Bastard, Esq., in the promising tim
mine called the GOLDEN DAGGER, situate near Post Bridge, on Dartmoor.
Further particulars may be known on application to Mr. Hoodon, solicitor, Exeler,

EXCELLENT MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE,
BY AUCTION.

TR. GUMMOE is favoured with instructions to SELL, BY AUGmail, on Tuesday, the 30th of October inst., and following day, the WHOLE of the
valuable MACHINERY and MATERIALS thereon, consisting of a 635, in. eyillafe
PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke in the cylinder, and 7 ft. 9 in. in the shaft, with
two boilers 22 tons; a 24 in. cylinder stamping engine, with one boiler 10 tons, and
32 heads of stamps, complete; a calciner complete, with 12 ft. bed, and worked by a
water-wheel.

water-wheel.

12 fms. 11 in. drawing lift.

12 fms. 15 in. drawing lift.

30 fms. 17 in. plunger lift, complete.

43 fms. 16 in. plunger lift, complete.

10 fms. 16 in. plunger lift, complete.

11 s in. 4½ ft. pumps.

1 new 16 in. doorpiece.

I new 16 in, doorpiece,
70 fms. 14 in, main rods,
120 fms. air pipes.
Capstan and shears; cathead; cast-iron shaft for stamps, with bearings; brasses and
stools to match; cast-iron crotchet wheel for ditto; cast iron 4 ft, crank for ditto;
4 whims; whim and wince kibbies; 32 faggotted rod plates; bucket rods and prons;
rod and flange pine; bolts and burs; set-offs; staples and glands; pnmp rings; 40 in,
smiths' bellows; 36 in, ditto; smiths and miners' tools; arwis, vice, serew stek
and gear; taps and plates; new and old iron; mandril; handscrew; 4 brass shieve
blocks; 5 fron tram wagons; saddles and brasses; air-pump bucket; bevels; balance
bob; bell; 3 beams, scates and weights; elsterns; pulleys and stands; abaft tackles;
grease; oil; nalls; junk; hand and wheelbarrows; kieves; racks and builde;
idressing tools of every description; shedis; a lot of bricks; grinding-stone; smiths
and miners' chests; carpenters' benches; a quantity of timber and plank; and sgreat
variety of other things.

The whole of the machinery and materials are of the best quality, the greater portion having been very recently purchased new.

The sale will commence on cach day at Ten o'clock.

For viewing the above, apply to the agents, on the mine; and for further infermation to Capt. Jossen Vivisa, at Camborne; or to the auctioneer, at his offices, 8t.

Austell, of whom catalogues can be obtained at 6d, each, to be returned to purchasers.

Dated Imperial Fire and Life, and National Live Stock Insurance Offices,

8t. Austell, ot 18, 1855.

TO IRONMASTERS AND OTHERS.

TO IRONMASTERS AND OTHERS.
IMPORTANT SALE OF FREEHOLD IRONWORKS AND PLANT, AT GREET'S
GREEN, WEST BROMWICH.
//D

GREEN, WEST BROMWICH.

AR. THOMAS DANKS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Monday, the 5th day of November, 1855 (by order of the trustees of Mr. Thos. Payrel, at the Dudley's Arms Hotel, in Dudley, at Five for Six o'clock in the atternous, subject to such conditions as will then be produced, all that VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY, called the "STAFFORDSHIRE HRONWORKS," situated at Greek Green, in the parish of West Bromwich, Staffordshire, and which are fully described in the particulars.—Further particulars may be obtained on application to H. Conses, Esq., solicitor, Stourbridge; G. JABET, Esq., Messrs, GEM, DOCKER, and SUTTOS, and WM. COTTRELL, Esq., solicitors, Birmingham; or to the auctioneer, Dudley.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.—VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY. ///
MR. THOMAS GLOVER WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the
Castle Hotel, Swansea, on Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1855, at One
Yellock in the afternoon, in lots, all those COLLIERIES, and also all those MINES,
YELNS, and SEAMS OF COAL and CULM, as well opened as unopened, in, upon,
and under the several farms and lands situate in the several parishes hereinafter Lot 1. PENTREPOTH, TAVERNYBERTH, and TYRPENRY, containing 155A.

R. 19v., or thereabouts.

Lot 1. PENTREPOTII, TAVERNYBERTH, and TYRPENRY, containing loss, 3n. 19r., or thereabouts.

Lot 2. CWMRHYDYCWRW, containing 41a. 3 n. 1 r., or thereabouts.

(The coal under the above lots is good manufacturing or steam coal.)

Lot 3. GELLYWASTOD, containing 83a. 0 n. 24 r., or thereabouts.

Lot 4. GELLYFEDDAN, containing 120a. 0 n. 9 r., or thereabouts.

Lot 5. GELLYFUOG, containing 71a. 1 n. 35 r., or thereabouts.

IN THE TOWN OF SWANSEA.

Lot 6. Under houses and premises in Frog-street, containing 0 a. 1 n. 14 r., or thereabouts; and under Prior's Meadow, containing 5 a. 0 n. 29 r., or thereabouts.

IN THE PARISH OF ST. JOHN'S-JUXTA-WANSEA.

Lot 7. ABERDYBEITHY, and a cottage and garden called CWM, containing 15 a. 0 n. 17 r., or thereabouts.

Lot 9. CWMLLWYD, containing 20a. 2 n. 6 r., or thereabouts.

Lot 10. LLANARCH and OLCHFA, containing 4 a. 1 n. 28 r., or thereabouts.

Lot 11. WEIGFACH and GORSEFACH, containing 4 a. 1 n. 28 r., or thereabouts.

Lot 12. WHIMBLOOD, containing 150a. 3 n. 30 r., or thereabouts.

Lot 12. WHIMBLOOD, containing 150a. 3 n. 30 r., or thereabouts.

Lot 13. LITPLE MOOR. REYNGWAS and four landshares, containing together

Lot 13. LITTLE MOOR, BRYNGWAS, and four landshares, containing together

18. 14 p., or thereabouts.

14. TYRYMYNIDD, containing 45 A. 2 n. 36 p., or thereabouts.

15. BLAENKEDY, containing 42 A. 1 n. 20 p., or thereabouts.

16. FOILART, containing 53 A. 3 n. 13 p., or thereabouts.

17. ERWFAWR LANDSHARES, containing 4A. 1 n. 5 p., or thereabouts.

19. coal under the last 12 lots is highly bituminous. Lot 11 is subject to a lesse coal under the last 12 lots is highly bituminous. Lot 11 is subject to a lesse sers. Richard and Glasbrook, whose colliery is now in full work; and Lot 15 is

subject to a lease to Starling Benson, Esq., and is now he full work; and Lot lis in the Lot 18. LLWYNKELIN and KILPENTAN, containing 79a. 3a. 32r., or thereabeds. The quality of this coal is anthracite of the best description; the Commission Vein and all the accompanying measures lie under these two farms, immediately adjacent to pits sunk by the Gwanacagurwen Anthracite Company, are Cumannania. In the Parish of Loudions.

Lot 19. RHASOG, VERNAL ISSA, WHITTLE, BROAD OAKS, PENCIL MOOR UCHA, and PENCIL MOOR ISSA, containing together 35a. 0s., 20r., or thereabous.

Lot 29. VERNAL GENOL and LANDSHARES, containing together 3a. 3s., 15r., three particulars, apply to Messrs. Lizwellyn and Randall, solicity. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. Lizwellyn and Randall, solicity, 29. Clare street, Bristol; at either of whose offices plans, with references of the respective lots, may be seen.

VALUABLE MINING MATERIALS.—FOR SALE, at BLACK CRAID MINE, country of Viete and All States of Sta CRAIG MINE, county of Kirkeudbright, near Newton-Stewart. Sorghad, an tubular boiler (two tubes), steam chest, 3½ ft. diam, and 17 ft. long, and without boiler (two tubes), steam chest, 3½ ft. diam, and 17 ft. long, and without necessary gearing for pumping and winding; 3 lifts of pumps (1 sin, and 2 sin,), in and 12 sin, in the same chest, 3½ ft. diam, and 17 ft. long, and without and 12 sin, in and 12 sin, in the same chest, 3½ ft. diam, and 17 ft. long, and with the same chest, 3½ ft. diam, and 17 ft. long, and 12 sin, in all 12 ft and 2 sin, in the same chest, and 12 sin, in and 2 sin, in the same chest, and 12 sin, in and 2 sin, in and 2 sin, in the same carpenters' shop furnishings, &c. Also, a powerful crushing machine, of the and carpenters' shop furnishings, &c. Also, a powerful crushing machine, of the most approved construction (by Dodsworth), propelled by a water-wheel of the diam., 2½ ft. breast, iron axle, centres, and rings; attached are 10 jigging hatches (4 iron, 6 wood), almost new, in excellent working order. Also, one water-wheel, 12 ft. diam., 2½ ft. breast, iron axle, centres, rings, and wrought-iron arms; in 2 ft. diam., 2½ ft. breast, iron axle, centres, rings, and wrought-iron arms; in of Brenton's slime cloth frames. There are also great variety of other useful materials on the mine.—For further particulars, apply to Capt, Williams, Newton Macquella, on the mine; or to the secretary, John Macquella, Old Jewry Chambers.

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COLL BY Ever, opp seral lease acres. Th 65 in. cylin the unwork short incli-due is 1d. ; A balance stacked to for the erec-men's cotta. The coal parties desi MOAL years from Edinb farms of Williams of Williams and control of the North Bolleramand

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TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT, AND FOR WAREHOUSE CHARGES, MORTANT SALE OF ENGINEERS AND IRONFOUNDERS TOOLS, UTENSILS, AND PLANT, removed for convenience of sale to BARTON'S SHED, BURST STREET, LIVERPOOL, panetually at Twelve o'clock at noon on Friday, November, 1855.

BUSIT STREET, LIVERPOOL, panetually at Twelve periods at noon on Friday, all Norember, 1855.

R. WHEATLEY KIRK is instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, peremptorily on Friday, 2d November, 1855, in the above-named premises, to following valuable ENGINEERS TOOLS, PLANT, and UTENSILS, removed in fill 2 tons; 1 ditto ditto; 1 ditto, to lift 15 tons; large wrought-iron acrewments of sale:—viz., A large and powerful double purchase foundry erane, in lift 2 tons; 1 ditto ditto; 1 ditto, to lift 15 tons; large wrought-iron acrewments of sale:—viz., a large and powerful double purchase foundry erane, bift 12 tons; 1 ditto ditto; 1 ditto, to lift 15 tons; large wrought-iron acrewments of a first-class 30-horse power condensing engine, by Gailowsy; 12 in. ey-calos, of a first-class 30-horse power condensing engine, by Gailowsy; 12 in. ey-calos, of a first-class 30-horse power condensing engine, by Gailowsy; 12 in. ey-calos, of a first-class 30-horse power condensing engine, by Gailowsy; 12 in. ey-wiserth, with hand rest, following head-stock, 2 face-plates, bell chack, and serse; cast-iron bed, 8 ft. long; 2 double geared 7% in. hand lathes; nut-cutting sables, with euters, mandrils, table, and side; double screwing machine; it ditto ditto; large scale, beam, and scales; 1 pair five-sheaved pailer blocks, will bear 8 tons; 1 ditto, four ditto; 1 ditto, four and five ditto; 1 ditt

THE days prior to the sale.

10 RAILWAY COMPANIES, ENGINEERS, MACHINE MAKERS, SHIPBUILDERS. CONTRACTORS, MINERS, MANUFACTERS, AND OTHERS.—Mr. WHEATLEY KIRK respectfully calls attention to layer Large STOCK of NEW TOOLS, which are warranted of the first class of sandstore, and adapted for the above businesses, including Single and Double-guirel Lathes, either with or without cast metal beds; Silding, Sarfacing, Servencing, and Boring Lathes, of every description; 4 ft. 6 in., 5 ft., 6 ft. Double Wheel Lates, for turning two railway wheels at one time; also, Portable or Permanent on Lathes; Planing Machines; Punching, Shearing, and Plate-bonding, and Radial Arm Drilling Machines, Compound Silde Rests, Screwing Tackie, &c.
Fra detailed particulars, see Wheatley Kirk's Weekly Circular, which is sent free by not to any part of the kingdom or Continent.

Ciffeet, Cross-street Chambers, Manchester; Stores, Bonded Wharf, Salford.

TO COLLIERY OWNERS, WATER WORKS COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.—HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINES, for PUMP-196, WINDING, or MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, of all sizes, from 8 to 100-base power and upwards, in stock or in progress of manufacture; also, PLANS, BLAWISGS, ESTIMATES, and SPECIFICATIONS furnished of every description detamengine or boiler, shafting or mill gearing, on the shortest notice.

WELYLEY KIRK, Cross-street Chambers, Manchester; and Bonded Wharf, Salford.

TANK LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES.—WANTED, TWO or THREE TANK ENGINES. They must be in first-rate working condition, and in the large property of the pro

MINING INVESTMENT.—WEST ABERFFRWD.—TO BE SOLD, a very valuable MINE, situate in the heart of the best mining district actignashire. A shallow adit level has been extended for many fathoms, in the blum of which there is a good course of ore now to be seen, and some tons of ore the surface broken therefrom. A deep adit level has been commences, and driven the course of the lode for 20 fms., the lode yielding lead ore. To continue this left but occurse of lead or discovered in the shallow adit level was the object of the greent company; but a great portion of the mine being held by working miners in the signature in eighbourhood, whose means are not sufficient to carry on the trial with spirit, is the only cause for parting with the property.—To inspect, and for further particulars, apply to the agent, Phillip Nicholles, Goginan, Aberystwith.

75. There is every facility for the working of water machinery, carriage light, at dues moderate.—March 5, 1855.

collibrate.—March 3, 1855.

(OLLIERY AND WORKS IN SOUTH WALES.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, the PENCLAWDD COLLIERY, on the Burry kire, opposite to Llanelly, and two miles from the South Wales Railway. The mismal leases are held for long terms, at low royalties, and include several hundres. The colliery is completely won by a pit of 80 fms., with pumping engine of 50 m, cylinder, more than sufficient to command any future increase of water from the waverked district, having a range of two miles upon four workable veins. A sket incline connects the colliery with the shipping wharves, where the only port was a colliery of the mind of the expectation of any kind of smelting works; and on part of which are now workshowed to the expectation of any kind of smelting works; and on part of which are now workshowed on the workshow of carrying on a large trade, which may be indefinitely extended by the femation of a branch to the South Wales Railway.

The real is of the proprietor will either sell the whole property, or will retain the lands, and past a lease of the pit and the necessary erections and shipping wharves.—For psiticials apply, by letter, to J. Benson, Swansca.

(OAL FIELD IN MID-LOTHIAN.—TO LET, for such number of years as may be agreed on, the COAL FIELD OF INVERESK, seven miles lime Elinburgh, containing a large extent of the great seam extending under the large of Wileyford, Masor's Mains, Barbachlaw, and Crookston, 11 ft. thick in the law, and of first-rate quality.

Access to Edinburgh and the neighbouring shipping ports is most convenient by the Swith British Railway, which intersects the field. The use of machinery espable dormanding the water will be given by the proprietor.—All other particulars will be saided by Jonn Gradons, Eag., mining engineer, Edinburgh.

Elinburgh, Sept. 21, 1855.

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in. 4; smiths ne, of the 1 of 30 fting hutches ter-wheel, 1 arms; in 3; and two eful mining NewtonChambers.

LIGHELE IRONWORKS TO BE DISPOSED OF.—TO BE SOLD, OR LET, the UNEXPIRED TERM of an IRONWORKS in CUMBERIAND, comprising about 14 acres, held under a lease, at a nominal rent, having as year to run, consisting of a blast furnace, with blowing endine and hot blast spizelis, forges and mills for rolling bars, sheets, and boiler pitues; and a tin-plate wisk, capable of producing 400 boxes per week; also, 11 workmen's and two excellant managers bouses. The forges have the advantage of both steam and two excellant managers bouses. The forges have the advantage of both steam and two excellant managers houses. The forges have the advantage of both steam and water pwer; and the whole work is most eligibly situated close to a railway, a branch of visic see in the work, and with every facility for the cheap supply of argillaccous immediate, coal, and hematite ore. The above is in excellent condition, and may be immediate neighbourhood of the above, consisting of a complete set of rolls for puuldiant and the complete of the state of the state

AlGo, London or Glasgow; or Peter Camenon, Esq., Whitehaven.

10 BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, A HIGH-PRESSURE BEAM STEAM-ENGINE, with winding machinery, head gears, pulleys, topes, Siow working.

21 BEAM STEAM-ENGINE, with winding machinery, head gears, pulleys, topes, all field-PRESSURE BEAM STEAM-ENGINE, cylinder 28 \(\frac{1}{2} \) in, diameter, works to feet stroke, with patent metallic piston, mozzle, front pipes, hand gearing, all magnets, and in good working order, with strong parallel motion. Fly-wheel in weather, and in good working order, with strong parallel motion. Fly-wheel in weather, and the strong parallel motion. Fly-wheel in weather, and it is good working order, with a strong parallel motion. Fly-wheel in weather, and fitted in the shafts of these drums run on pedestals bushed with brass, and under some strong east-iron plates, the length of the walls. The holding-down bolts to be long with the engine and winding shafts, where they can be got out without datas with the exception of the spring beams) is not to be removed, nor the walls be larger with the exception of the spring beams) is not to be removed, nor the walls with the exception of the spring beams) is not to be removed, nor the walls with the exception of the spring beams) is not to be removed, nor the walls with the exception of the spring beams) is not to be removed, nor the walls with the exception of the spring beams, and the head gears and back spring to with them, but not the holding-down holts. Two pulleys, suitable for multipres, each to fit distance, and back spring to with them, but not the holding-down holts. Two pulleys, suitable for multipres, each to fit distance, and are in good condition. The pachaser to have the option of taking the ropes, or not, as he may require. The ages is at work every day, and is winding from a depth of 460 yards, it is now being ages in the work every day, and is winding from a depth of 460 yards; it is now being metal, and own early ready, along garder one being required, which is now bei

Belliery and Iron Works, near Stoke, Staffordshire.

10 BE LET, ON LEASE, a valuable STEAM COAL COLLIERY, at RESOLVEN, Vale of Neath, Glamorganshire, under Tyllwyd and other than the staff of the staf

We hall NINE SEAMS of SUPERIOR STEAM COAL, affording an opporacy to be not with of carrying on a colliery upon a large scale, at a mode-sty to be not say to be not some style of the control of the lower measures (which are now being worked at a short distance bit valley) are within available distance under the property.

as in distant about six miles from Neath (at which port dock accommodation than provided, and about 12 miles from Swansea. The surface may be let under the style of the style o

AILWAY WHEEL AND AXLE WORKS.—
GEORGE WORSDELL AND CO., WARRINGTON, MANUFACTURERS
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF HAMMERED IRON, TYRES, AXLES, &c. , /24

MR. J. H. SWAN, CONTRACTOR FOR, AND INSPECTOR
OF, ENGINE, MACHINERY, AND FOUNDRY WORK,
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PIPES AND OTHER CASTINGS, ENGINES, &c., PURCHASED AND SOLD
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These are the only BRASS TUBES that are MALLEABLE when RED HOT, and are CHEAPER and MORE DURABLE than any others. They continue to be extensively used in the ateam bollers of the navy, also on several of the English and foreign railways, and are the only brass tubes used by the London and North-Western Railway Company. Lailway Company.

G. F. Muntz's Patent Metal Company, having completed extensive works to meet he increasing demand, are now able to execute orders promptly.

French Walls, near Birmingham, Aug. 24, 1855.

French Walls, neur Birmingham, Aug. 24, 1855.

ICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO., ENGINEERS AND IRONFOUNDERS, BEDFORD FOUNDRY, TAVISTOCK, and ROSELAND VALE
FOUNDRY AND HAMMER MILLS, LISKEARD, bey to announce to the gold
mining companies, that they are MANUFACTURING HORIZONTAL and FORETBALE STEAM-ENGINES, of all sizes, its for PUMPING, CRUSHING, and OTHER
PURPOSES. There are several advantages over the perpendicular rotary engine:—
1. The bob is dispensed with and heavy sweep-rod.—2. The cost of erection is much
less both in engine and buildings; sheds put up with wood may be applied instead of
stone walls, especially in foreign climes, where wood is plenty, and can be removed
at much less cost. Also, MANUFACTURING ENGINES ON WHEELS, with boilers made on the most economical principles.
Also, MANUFACTURERS of CHILIAN CRUSHING MILLS, on the newest-principle, and CORNISH CRUSHERS, similar to those used in the mines of Devon and
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Companies supplied with working engineers and mechanics, for creeting machinery
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All orders carefully executed, and prompt shipments made.

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The BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY is open to receive APPLICATION for the LETTING OF WAGONS ON HIRE.
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Offices, 101, New-street, Birmingbam.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY, holding a large number of PATENTS relating to the CONSTRUCTION and REPARATION of the PERMANENT WAY of BAILWAYS, are at all times ready to communicate on the subject, and to GRANT LICENCES for their USE.

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VULCANISED INDIA-RUBBER, in all degrees of elasticity, recommend this material as capable of SUSTAINING the ACTION of HOT or COLD WATER, GAS,
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—ON SALE, a LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, suitable for ballasting or mineral traffic, or for goods traffic on a line where the trains are light. The diameter of cylinder 14 in, length of stroke 29 in.; diameter of leading and driving, wheels 5 ft, trailing-wheels 5 ft, for in., all of wrought-iron, with cast-iron bosses (the leading and driving-wheels being coupled); copper fire-box, length 3 ft, width 5 ft. 5 in., height 3 ft. 8 in.; 121 brass tubes, 9 ft. long, 2% diameter. The tender weighs 6 tons 1 owt., and will contain 100 gallons of water. The engine and tender are both in fair working order. They may be seen on application to Mr. W. G. Chaic, locumotive superintendent, Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, Gorton, near Mayshester. Sept. 15, 1855.

FOR DRAINING AND OTHER PURPOSES.—LEVELS of FIRST-CLASS WORK, consisting of a 10 in. telescope, adjusted by rack, sun chade, parallel plates, mounted on tripod stand, or jointed logs, for use in a coal pit.

To be had of the maker, John Davis, optician, Derby.

TREEN'S PATENT FUEL ECONOMISER, FOR STEAM-LINE ENGINE BOILERS AND FURNACES.—A NEW METHOD of HEATING the FEED WATER by the spare heat from the boiler flues to boiling heat, and a considerable quantity of steam generated before it enters the boilers, thereby effecting a saving of from one-third to one-fourth of the fuel. May be seen at work to several thousand horse-power in the manufacturing districts.—Apply to the pateuter, EDWD. GREEN, Phonix Works, Wakefield.

HIND'S PATENT WEIGHING MACHINERY, for RAILWAYS, HIGHWAYS, and MINES, of all powers and sizes required by purchasers also, CRANES and TURN-TABLES, of any required size or power; and HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINES, horizontal, vertical, or beam. Manufactured by RICHARD KITCHIN, Scotland Bank Ironworks, Warrington, 13

RICHARD KITCHIN, Scotland Bank Ironwarks, Warrington. [3]

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Large size crusher, with shoes, capable of reducing from 10 to 12 tons \$ £120 0 0 of ore per day. Power required (say) eight horses

Small size crusher, 3 to 5 tons per day. Power required (say) three horses 90 0 to gold separator, capable of washing alluvial carth, from 10 to 12 tons \$ 50 0 per day. Hand-power

Extra shoes, large size, £20; small ditto £10 each—capable of reducing 1000 tons.

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This machine is NOW IN OPERATION at ESSEX WHARF, ESSEX STREET, STRAND. GOLD ORES carefully TESTED on the following terms, including the use and distillation of mercury:—
Samples not exceeding 5 wits.

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Several of these engines are in stock, and ready for immediate delivery, of 4, 26. Several of these engines are adapted for mining and other purposes. They possess advantages of strength and simplicity over all other portable engines; and may be seen at Messrs, Medwin, Hall, and Co's, sole patentees and manufacturers, 92, Blackfriars-road, London.

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MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
BROAD AND NABROW GUAGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS,
IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

DAILWAY WHEEL AND AXLE WORKS.—

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THE STEVENS'S PATRICT FURNACES comprise an established SYSTEM of SMOKE PREVENTION and ECONOMY OF FUEL, for all manufacturing purposes, from the smallest pan to the largest copper or boiler; and is remarkable for simplicity, chespness, and facility of adaptation. Average sawing of fuel, 20 per cent. Drawings of hundreds of furnaces in successful operation, testimonials, official reports, &c., may be seen at 1. Fish-street-hill, City.—

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VERLAND ROUTE.—STEAM TO INDIA AND CHINA, &c., via EGYPT.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE GOODS and PARCELS for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, APEN, BOMBAY, CFYLON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, by their mail packets leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month; and for CHINA and the STRAITS, by those of the 4th of the month. For further particulars, apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall, street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton.

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MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL
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Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons capaged in Blasting
Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genantic article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has soow a thread wrought into its center, which,
being patentright, infallibly distinguishes it from all imitations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.
This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved
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POPLAR.—A. J. HUTCHINGS, and Co., Sole Makers to the Lords of the
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TURED upon an IMPROVED PRINCIPLE, ensuring great pliability and durability,
the super-forty of these ropes over hempen ones, in point of strength, lightness, durability, and cost, is admitted by all who have tried them.
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GALVANISED SIGNAL CORDS AND KNOCKER LINES; will not rust or corrode, and not affected by the copper water in mines. Very strong, and not at all liable to break. Prices from 15s. per 100 yards.

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FAIRBANK'S WEIGHING MACHINES, of all sizes,
GALVANISED HRON ROOFING AND SPOUTING.
MILNER'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
STOCK of MINING and RAILWAY STORES in Liverpool and London:—viz.,
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SOLE AGENT'S for Prof. GLUKMAN'S ELECTRIC SIGNAL from RAILWAY
GUARD to ENGINE DRIVER, and also for the use of COLLIERIES and MINES.
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IMPROVED PATENT WIRE ROPES, for MINES, COLLIERIES, RAILWAYS,
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of hemp or chain, more durable, and one-third the which the cost
and advantages for deep mines.

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212° MILNERS' HOLDFAST AND FIRE-RESISTING SAFES (non-conducting and vapourising), with all their improvements, under their Quadruple Patents of 1840-51-54 and 1855, including their GUNFOWDER PROOF SOLID LOCK AND DOOR (without which no safe is secure). THE STRONGEST, REST, AND CHEAPEST SAFEGUARDS EXTANT MILNERS' PHŒNIX (212°) SAFE WORKS, LIVERFOOL, the most complete and extensive in the world. Show Rooms, 6 and 8, Lord-street, Liverpool. London Depot, 47A, Moorgate-street, City. Circulars free by post.

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Is respectfully requested to the su-periority of those annexed, over those hitherto in use.





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FOR NERVOUSNESS, RELAXATION, AND EXHAUSTION.
Protected by Royal Letters Patent, and sanctioned by all the great Continental Colleges of Medicine.

DR. DE ROOS' CELEBRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIVE
DROPS, are the great European remedy for Sparmatorshup. Followed.

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Price 11s., and four times the quantity 33s, per bottle, obtainable through all medicine vendors; of whom also may be had the "Medical Adviser," 2s. 6d. in scaled cavelope; or it may be sent direct from the Author for 42 penny stamps.

Advice and medicines sent to any address secure from observation, on receipt of a full detail of the case and the usual fee of £1. Peat-office oriers psyable at the Holborn Office to Walter De Roos, M.D., 10, Berners-street, Oxford-atreet, London. Hours for personal consultation daily from 11 till 4, Sanday excepted.

N.B.—Should difficulty orise in procuring the above, enclose the emount per Post office order or otherwise, to 10, Berners-street, and they will be sent securely packed per return.

Holloway's Olympicar and Pills have Curbb an Ulcerated Arm.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills have Cured an Ulcerated Aem.

—Mr. Robert Grege, jun., of Cerkeeland, Clowes, Ireland, was sorely efficied with a severe gathering in his armpit, which discharged very copionally for nearly liver years; another wound also broke out in his shoulder. His father felt also as the years; another wound also broke out in his shoulder. His father felt also as the property of the property o

P. B.
W. J. B.
J.

Mr. SHARP 25 Kast Wh. 10 East Gun Mr. H. G. be dividend

THE MINING	G SI	IAE	EL	1s.T	•
Shares	ast Price.	. 14 14%	Dicidends	3 0 £	0 4 0-Aug., 1855.
1624 Balleswidden (tin), St. Just. 114 5000 Bat Holes, Worthen, Salop. 11.17s. 6d.			12	5 0	0 1 6 -July, 1854. 0 50-Jan., 1854.
5000 Black Craig (lead) Kinkeysthniate the26.6s. 8d	12%		7 1	6	0 10 0-April, 1853. 0 7 0-Aug., 1855.
1000 Corn Bree (corner tie) St. Just* 911	. 222		351	0	9 26-July, 1853. 7 00-Oct., 1855.
2048 Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	. 4		0	0 .	2 0 0—June, 1855. 0 3 0—Sept., 1855.
256 Comford (copper), Gwenner Comment 33	. 85	. 85		0	0 0 4—Feb., 1855. 3 0 0—Sept., 1855.
124 Comparison (copper, tin), Camborne 20	. 140		58	0	3 0 0-June, 1850. 3 0 0-June, 1855.
1024 Devon Great Consols (conner) Tambicales 1	416	400 410	460 0	0	5 0 0—Sept., 1855. 9 0 0—Sept., 1855.
179 Dolcoath (copper, tip), Comborns	90		876		0 1 8—Nov., 1853. 3 0 0—Oct., 1855.
300 East Darren (lead), Cardiganships	. %	X	0 (6	0 1 6-April, 1853. 4 0 0-Nov., 1854.
1024 East Wheal Margaret (tin, copper)	. 150	150 160	243 (0	2 10 0-Aug., 1855.
	961/		5 1:	4	0 5 0—Feb., 1854. 0 10 0—Oet., 1855.
494 Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	30		399 13	3	1 10 0—Aug., 1850. 1 0 0—Oct., 1855.
	. 2		1 (8	1 0 0—Oct., 1855. 0 8 3—June, 1853.
		. 30	22 0	6	5 0 0—Sept., 1850. 0 7 6—Dec., 1852.
13750 Great Polyooth (tin), St. Austell		. %	0 1	0	0 1 0—Sept., 1854. 0 4 3—Oct., 1852.
20066 Great Wheal Vor (tip, copper), Helston	4.7/		0 2		0 2 6—June, 1855. 0 5 0—June, 1855.
1024 Herodefoot (lead), pear Liskeard 814	130		2 12		5 0 0-Nov., 1854. 0 7 6-April, 1854.
6000 Hingston Down Consols (copper), Calstock . 3% 2000 Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	. 11	. 11 12	3 1	6	0 5 0—Sept., 1855. 0 5 0—Sept., 1852.
Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire31. 13s. 6d			380 0	0	5 0 0-March, 1851.
796 Kirkeudbrightshire (lead), Kirkeudbright 934			2 3	0	0 4 0—March, 1854. 0 3 0—Oct., 1855.
20 axev Mining Company, Isle of Man 100 5000 Lewis (tin, copper), St. Erth 31. 8s			1300 0		0 0 0—Feb., 1855. 0 2 0—Aug., 1851.
400 Lisourne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales 18%	120	150	1048 6	0	2 0 0—Aug., 1855. 5 0 0—Jane, 1855.
320 Machno State and Mah Commons	80		2 10	0	1 5 0-Dec., 1854.
160 Ditto (New Shares) 18% 6000 Marke Valley (copper), Caradon 41.10s. 6d. 5000 Mendiz Hills (lead), Somerset 3%	5%		0 5	6	0 15 0—Dec., 1854. 0 3 0—Sept., 1855. 0 7 6—Dec., 1854.
5000 Mendi: Lillis (lead), Somerset	13%	8 1/	1 11	0	0 2 6-June, 1853.
7500 Nantle Vale (slate), Limiteda	12		0 1	6	0 1 6-April, 1855.
470 Newtonards Mining Company, Co. Down 50	50		44 0	0	1 0 0-Oct. 1855
140 North Roskear (copper), Camborne 10	70	70	249 10	0	0 0-Dec., 1854.
6400 Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	321/2	24 25	23 6	0	0 10 0-July, 1853.
1100 Ferran Sr. George (cop., tin), Perranzabuloe 21%	15		3 10	0	0 10 0—June, 1855.
1000 Polberro (tin), St. Agnes (Preferential) 15	300		50 0 6 6	0 10	1 1 0—Sept., 1854.
560 Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelantr 201. 13s. 2d 256 Rozewarne United (copper, tin), Gwinear* . 24	50	50	30 4	6 8	1 0 0-Aug., 1855.
256 Souta Caradon (copper), St. Cleer 246	315	310	380 0	0 8	3 0 0-Sept., 1855.
9)00 South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerferrigt 11.6s.6d.	7		2 16	9	5 0-Oet., 1855.
248 South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan* 37%	700	80 85 675 680	320 10	49	10 0-Sept., 1855.
280 Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just 231, 78, 84			2 0		0 0—Sept., 1855.
1/24 St. Aubyn and Grylls (cop., tin), Breage.3/. 17s. 8 \(\) d 8t. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives 80			888 O	0 8	7 6-April, 1852. 8 0 0-Feb., 854.
94 St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives 100 Stray Park and Camborne Vean (copper) 103% 1000 Stray Park and Camborne Vean (copper) 103% 1000 Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston 45%	q	274 3	4 11	0	0 0—Feb., 1853.
2048 Trehane (silver-lead), Menheniot	4 %	9 31/	6 18	3	10 6-Feb., 1853.
96 Tresavean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall 324			4677 15	0	0 0-Feb., 1854.
120 Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall 1014		12 1214	403 13		2 10 0-April, 1851.
100 Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston 95			0 13	0 5	3 0-June, 1854.
400 United Mines (copper), Gwennap + 40	215	210	56 5	0	3 0 0-Oct., 1855.
1024 Wellington (copper, tin), Perranuthnoe 84 10000 Welsh Potosi (silver-lead), Talybont, Card	6		0 15	0 0	5 0-Jan., 1855.
6000 West Basset (copper), Illogan* 11/4	321/4	33	0 11	6	7 0-Jan., 1855. 12 6-Sept., 1855.
256 West Caradon (copper), Liskeard+ 20	70	150 70	12 0	0 3	0 0-Aug., 1855. 0 0-May, 1855.
1024 West Providence (tin), St. Erth+	500	Edus as all	40 0	0 0	0 0-Oct., 1855.
1228 Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock	14	14	1 0	0 1	10 0-Aug., 1855.
256 Wheal Buller (copper), Hogan*	775 630	770 625	715 0	0 25	0 0-Oct., 1855.
	9	400	1 10	3	10 0 -Sept., 1855.
250 Wheal Clifford (copper), Gwennap 5700 Wheal Exmouth and Adams United 41, 14s. 128 Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	115	113	2375 10	0	2 6-Oct., 1855.
6000 Wheal James (iron conner) Beaks 11 4-	¥		9 2	0 (2 0-May, 1853.
986 Wheal Kitter (star) Ware Value	8				
256 Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant£5 8 6	8 37½		30 0	0 2	
256 Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant	87 ½ 25 130	25 125	30 0	0 2	0 0—Sept., 1855.
430 Wheal Lovel (tin), Wendron 33	37½ 25 130 37½	25 125 37 ½	30 0 230 0 29 15 173 13	0 2 0 7 0 1	0 0—Sept., 1855. 0 0—Aug., 1854. 0 0—Aug., 1855. 0 0—Sept., 1855. 0 0—May, 1855.
240 Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant 2414	37½ 25 130 37½ 280 17½	25 125 37 ½ 21 150	30 0 230 0 29 15 173 13 40 10 257 10	0 2 0 7 0 1 0 4 0 8	2 0 0—Sept., 1855, 3 0 0—Aug., 1854, 0 0—Aug., 1855, 0 0—Sept., 1855, 0 0—May, 1855, 0 0—Sept., 1852, 0 0—Oct., 1855,
240 Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant 24 ¼ 198 Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne 107 520 Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard 8 ½ 1024 Wheal Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwinear 9 %	37½ 25 130 37½ 280 17½ 150	25 125 37 ½ 21 150 25 2½ 3	30 0 230 0 29 15 173 13 40 10 257 10 47 10	0 2 0 7 0 1 0 4 0 8 0 8	2 0 0—Sept., 1855, 0 0—Aug., 1854, 0 0—Aug., 1855, 0 0—Sept., 1855, 0 0—Sept., 1852, 0 0—Sept., 1852, 0 0—Oct., 1855, 0 0—Jan., 1855, 7 6—Jan., 1854,
240 Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant 24 \ 198 Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne 107 520 Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard 8 \ 4 1024 Wheal Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwinear 9 \ 5 4096 Wheal Wrey (lead), St. 1vet 11, 98, 5000 Wicklow (copper), Wicklow 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	37½ 25 130 37½ 17½ 150 25 4½ 9	25 125 37 ½ 21 150 25 2½ 3 8½ 9	20 0 230 0 29 15 173 13 40 10 257 10 47 10 10 2 2 10 2 1	0 2 0 7 0 1 0 4 0 3 0 3 0 1 6 0	2 0 0—Sept., 1855, 0 0—Aug., 1854, 0 0—Aug., 1855, 0 0—Sept., 1855, 0 0—Sept., 1855, 0 0—Oct., 1855, 0 0—Jan., 1855, 7 6—Jan., 1854,
240 Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant 24 ¼ 198 Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne 107 520 Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard 8 ½ 1024 Wheal Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwinear 9 %	37 ½ 25 130 37 ½ 280 17 ½ 150 25 4½ 9 27 ½ + Dividend	25 125 37 ½ 21 150 25 2½ 3 8¾ 9 s paid eve	30 0 230 0 230 15 	0 2 0 7 0 1 0 4 0 3 0 3 0 1 6 0	2 0 0—Sept., 1855, 2 0 0—Aug., 1854, 5 0 0—Aug., 1855, 0 0—Sept., 1855, 5 0 0—Sept., 1855, 5 0 0—Oct., 1855, 6 0—Jan., 1854, 7 6—Jan., 1854, 4 0—Aug., 1855,
240 Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant 24 198 Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne 107 520 Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard 8 1024 Wheal Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwincar 9 9 1024 Wheal Treed, St. 1vet 11. 98. 5000 Wicklow (copper), Wicklow 5 1024 Wheal Wrey (lead), St. 1vet 11. 98. 5000 Wicklow (copper), Wicklow 5 1024 Wheal Treed Wicklow 5 1024 Wicklow (copper), Wicklow 5 1024 Wicklow 1024 Wickles Wickles William 1024 Wickles William 1024 Will	37 ½	25 125 37 ½ 21 150 25 2½ 3 8½ 9 s paid eve E S.	30 0 0 230 0 29 15 27 173 13 40 10 277 10 2 113 2 113 2 113 2 113 2 114 2 115	0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 1 ths.]	2 0 0—Sept., 1835. 2 0 0—Aug., 1854. 0 0—Aug., 1854. 0 0—Sept., 1855. 0 0—May, 1852. 0 0—Oct., 1853. 0 0—Jan., 1834. 4 0—Aug., 1855. 12 6—July, 1854.
240 Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant 24 \ 198 Wheal Reeth (tin, copper), Camborne 107 520 Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard 8 \ 1024 Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard 9 \ 4096 Wheal Wrey (lead), St. Ivet 11, 99. 5000 Wicklow (copper), Wicklow 5 \ E* Dividends paid every two months. FORE IG 5000 Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway £14 \ 40000 Braden, Grand Duchy of 1 10000 Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil 26	37 ½	25 125 37 ½ 21 150 25 2½ 3 8¾ 9 8 paid eve E S. 3½ 2½ 2¾	30 0 0 230 0 230 0 241 257 10 257 10 2 21 13 2 13 2 13 2 13 2 1 3 3 4 17 3 3 4 17	0 2 0 7 0 1 0 3 0 3 0 1 6 0 0 1 ths.]	2 0 0—Sept., 1835, 2 0 0—Aug., 1854, 0 0—Aug., 1854, 0 0—Sept., 1855, 0 0—May. 1855, 1 0 0—Sept., 1852, 1 0 0—Sept., 1852, 7 6—Jan., 1854, 4 0—Aug., 1855, 12 6—July, 1854, 1 15 0—Nov., 1853, 1 0—Nov., 1852, 1 0 0—Dec., 1844
240 Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant 24 \ 198 Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne 107 530 Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard 8 \ 4096 Wheal Trelawny (tin, copper), Gwincar 9 \ 5000 Wicklow (copper), Wicklow 5 \ 5000 Wicklow (copper), Wicklow 5 \ F O R E I G \ 5000 Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway £14 \ 22000 Baden, Grand Duchy of 1000 Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil 26 2464 Burra Burra (copper), South Australia 5 12000 Cobre Copper Company (copper), Caba 40	37 ½ 25 130 37 ½ 280 17 ½ 150 25 4 ½ 9 27 ½ 4 150 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	25 125 37 ½ 21 150 25 2½ 3 8½ 9 8 paid eve E S. 3½ ½ 3 ½ 40 65 69	20 0 29 15 29 15 29 15 29 15 29 15 29 15 29 15 29 15 29 15 29 15 29 29 15 29 29 15 29 29 15 29 1	0 2 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 0 0—Sept., 1835, 2 0 0—Aug., 1854, 0 0—Aug., 1854, 0 0—Sept., 1855, 0 0—Sept., 1855, 0 0—Gept., 1855, 1 0 0—Sept., 1854, 1 0—Aug., 1854, 1 0—Aug., 1854, 1 0—Nov., 1853, 1 0—Nov., 1853, 1 00—Nov., 1852, 1 00—Dec., 1844, 0 0—March, 1855, 0 0—July, 1855, 1 00—March, 1855, 0 0—July, 1855, 0 00—July, 1850, 0 00—Ju
240 Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant 24 \ 198 Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne 107 520 Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard 8 \ 1024 Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard 8 \ 4096 Wheal Wrey (lead), St. Ivet 11. 98. 5000 Wicklow (copper), Wicklow 5 \ E^* Dividends paid every two months. F O R E I G \ 5000 Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway £14 \ 42000 Baden, Grand Duchy of 1 \ 10000 Brazillan Insperial (gold), Brazil 26 \ 2464 Burra Burra (copper), South Australia 5 \ 12000 Cobper Copper Company (copper), Chill 10000 Colonial Gold, Australia 10000 Colonial Gold, Australia 11 \ 10000 Colonial G	37 ½ 25 130 37 ½ 126 1280 17 ½ 150 25 4 ½ 12 ½ 150 17 ½ 1	25 125 37 ½ 21 150 25 2½ 3 8½ 9 s paid eve E S. 3½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ¼ 40 65 69 ½ ½ 18	20 0 230 0 29 15 25 173 13 13 13 14 17 10 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 0 0—Sept., 1835. 2 0 0—Aug., 1854. 0 0—Aug., 1854. 0 0—Sept., 1855. 0 0—Sept., 1855. 0 0—Sept., 1855. 0 0—Gept., 1855. 1 0—Oct., 1855. 1 6—Jan., 1854. 4 0—Aug., 1854. 1 50—Nov., 1853. 1 0—Nov., 1853. 1 0—Nov., 1853. 1 00—Dec., 1844. 0 0—March, 1855. 1 6—March, 1855.
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240 Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant 24 198 Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne 1750 Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard 54 1024 Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard 54 1024 Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard 55 1024 Wheal Trelawny (copper), Gwincar 95 1026 Wicklow (copper), Wicklow 5 1026 Wicklow (copper), Chill 1026 Wicklow (copper), Chill 1026 Wicklow (copper), Wicklow (copper), Williams (copper), Williams (copper), Williams (copper), Williams (copper), Williams (copper), Williams (copper), Chill 1026 Williams (copper), Wil	37 ½ 25 130 37 ½ 280 17 ½ 150 25 4 ½ 9 27 ½ 150 60 20 17 ½ 2 ½ 2 ½ 2 ½ 2 ½ 2 ½ 2 ½ 2 ½ 2 ½ 2 ½ 2	25 125 37 ½ 21 150 25 2½ 3 8 ¾ 9 s paid eve E S. 3½ ½ 3½ ¼ 140 65 69 ½ 42 ½ 18 20 13 15 7 7 ½ 18 20 13 15 7 7 ½ 14 26 14 36 15 36 16 4 17 4 18 26 18 2	20 0 0 230 0 0 230 1 0 173 13 1 173 13 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0 2 2 0 0 7 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 0 0—Sept., 1835. 2 0 0—Aug., 1854. 0 0—Aug., 1854. 0 0—Sept., 1855. 0 0—Sept., 1855. 0 0—Sept., 1855. 1 0 0—Sept., 1855. 1 0 0—Jun., 1854. 1 5 0—Nov., 1855. 1 6 0—July, 1854. 1 5 0—Nov., 1852. 1 0—Dec., 1844. 0 0—March, 1855. 1 6—March, 1855. 1 0—June, 1855. 1 0—June, 1855. 1 0—June, 1855.
240 Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant 24 \	37 ½ 25 130 37 ½ 280 17 ½ 150 29 4 ¼ 9 27 ½ 4 Dividend N M I N 2 3 150 60 20 4 4 20 4 4 21 4 4 22 4 4 24 4 25 4 4 4 26 4 26 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	25 125 125 125 126 29 29 29 38 8 paid eve E S. 316 29 29 29 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	20 0 0 230 0 0 230 1 0 173 13 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 0 0—Sept., 1835. 2 0 0—Aug., 1854. 0 0—Aug., 1854. 0 0—Sept., 1855. 0 0—Sept., 1855. 0 0—Sept., 1852. 0 0—Oct., 1855. 0 0—Jun., 1854. 1 0—Jun., 1854. 1 0—Nov., 1853. 1 0—Nov., 1853. 1 0—Nov., 1852. 1 0—Dec., 1844. 0 0—March, 1855. 1 0—June, 1855.
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249 249	37 ½ 25 130 37 ½ 280 17 ½ 150 25 4¼ 9 27 ½ 4 Dividend N M I N 2 3 150 60 20 4 20 4 20 4 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	25 37 ½ 21 150 25 2½ 25 2½ 25 3½ 9 8 paid eve E S. 3½ 4 4 65 69 13 15 13 15 14 22 14 22 14 22 15 16 16 16 17 7 7 2 17 2 18 3 4 18 16 18	20 0 0 29 15 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0 2 2 0 0 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 0 0—Sept., 1835. 2 0 0—Aug., 1854. 0 0—Aug., 1854. 0 0—Sept., 1855. 0 0—Sept., 1855. 0 0—Sept., 1852. 1 0 0—Sept., 1852. 1 0 0—Sept., 1853. 1 0—July, 1854. 1 15 0—Nov., 1853. 1 0—Nov., 1853. 1 0—Nov., 1853. 1 0—Sept., 1854. 0 0—March, 1855. 1 0—March, 1855. 1 0—July, 1855. 1 0—July, 1855. 1 0—July, 1855. 1 0—July, 1853. 1 0—June, 1855. 1 0—July, 1853. 2 0—Sept., 1855. 5 0—July, 1848. 0 0—June, 1855.
249 Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant 24 198 Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne 107 590 Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard 8 4 1024 Wheal Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwincar 9 5 1024 Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard 8 5 1024 Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard 8 5 1024 Wheal Wrey (lead), St. Ivet 14 10 9 10 1020 Wicklow (copper), Wicklow 5 10 1020 Wicklow (copper), Chill 10 1020 Wicklow (copper), Wicklow (coppe	37 ½ 25 130 37 ½ 280 17 ½ 150 25 4 ½ 25 4 ½ 25 4 ½ 26 26 26 26 27 ½ 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	25 37 ½ 21 150 25 2½ 25 25 25 3 ¾ 9 8 8 8 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	20 0 0 2 2 1 13 173 185 0 0 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 0 0—Sept., 1835. 2 0 0—Aug., 1854. 0 0—Aug., 1854. 0 0—Sept., 1855. 0 0—Sept., 1855. 0 0—Sept., 1855. 1 0 0—Sept., 1855. 1 0 0—Sept., 1859. 1 0 0—Gept., 1855. 1 0 0—Jun., 1854. 1 0 0—Aug., 1855. 1 0—Nov., 1853. 1 0—Nov., 1853. 1 0—Nov., 1853. 1 0—Nov., 1853. 1 0—Harch, 1855. 1 0—June, 1855.
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240 Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	37 ½ 255 130 37 ½ 130 37 ½ 150 150 25 4 ¼ 9 27 ½ 4 Dividend N M I N 2 3 150 60 24 25 4 ½ 26 4 16 8 16 8 16 8 16 8 16 8 16 8 16 8 16 8	25 37 ½ 21 150 25 28 9 28 paid eve E S. 31½ 24 22 4065 69 4065 69 418 20 13 15 13 16 3 4 27 29 33 4 4 4 27 29 34 4 4 4 27 29 37 4 4 4 37 4 4 4 38 6 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	20 0 20 29 15 173 18 173 18 174 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	0 2 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 0 — Sept., 1835. 2 0 — Aug., 1854. 0 0 — Aug., 1854. 0 0 — Sept., 1855. 0 0 — Sept., 1855. 0 0 — Sept., 1855. 0 0 — Sept., 1852. 1 0 — Aug., 1855. 1 0 — Aug., 1855. 1 0 — Aug., 1855. 1 2 6 — July, 1854. 15 0 — Nov., 1853. 1 0 — Nov., 1853. 1 0 — Dec., 1814. 0 0 — March, 1855. 1 0 — Burnel, 1855. 2 0 — Burnel, 1855. 3 0 — Burnel, 1855. 4 0 — Burnel, 1855. 5 0 — Burnel, 1855.
240 Wheal Recth (tin), Uny Lelant	37 ½ 25 130 37 ½ 280 17 ½ 150 290 17 ½ 150 27 ½ 4 ½ 9 27 ½ 4 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	25 37 ½ 21 150 25 24 25 24 25 26 27 28 29 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24	20 0 230 0 29 15 257 10 257 10 257 10 2 2 15 13 25 15 2 15 2 15 2 15 2 15 2 1	0 2 2 0 0 7 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 0 — Sept., 1835. 2 0 — Aug., 1854. 0 0 — Aug., 1854. 0 0 — Sept., 1855. 0 0 — Sept., 1855. 0 0 — Sept., 1855. 1 0 0 — Sept., 1852. 1 0 0 — Aug., 1855. 1 2 6 — July, 1854. 1 5 0 — Nov., 1855. 1 6 0 — July, 1855. 1 6 — July, 1854. 1 6 — March, 1855. 2 6 — Sept., 1855. 2 6 — Sept., 1855. 1 0 — June, 1855. 0 0 — June, 1855.
24 Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	37½ 225 130 37½ 280 17½ 150 280 17½ 444 9 27½ 4 Dividend N M I N 2 3 150 69 20 4 4 20 4 20 4 20 4 20 4 20 4 20 4 2	25 37 ½ 21 150 25 38½ 9 s paid eve E S. 3½ 2½ 2½ 3½ 2½ 3½ 3½ 3½ 3½ 3½ 3½ 3½ 3½ 3½ 3½ 3½ 3½ 3½	20 0 30 0 29 15 173 13 40 10 257 10 10 2 2 13 13 175 175 0 175 175 0 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175	0 2 2 0 0 7 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 0 — Sopt., 1835. 2 0 — Aug., 1854. 0 0 — Aug., 1854. 0 0 — Sopt., 1855. 0 0 — Sopt., 1855. 0 0 — Sopt., 1855. 1 0 0 — Sopt., 1859. 1 0 0 — Sopt., 1859. 1 0 0 — Sopt., 1859. 1 0 — Aug., 1854. 1 0 — Aug., 1854. 1 0 — Aug., 1854. 1 0 — Nov., 1853. 1 0 — Nov., 1853. 1 0 — Sopt., 1855. 2 6 — Sopt., 1855. 2 6 — Sopt., 1855. 2 6 — Sopt., 1855. 3 0 — June, 1853. 4 0 — Sopt., 1855. 5 0 — June, 1853. 5 0 — June, 1855.
240 Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	37½ 255 130 37½ 280 17½ 150 280 17½ 444 9 27½ 4 Dividend N M I N 2 3 150 60 60 20 3½ 4 4 4 29 3½ 4 16 4 4 29 3½ 6 4 4 29 3½ 6 5 7 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	25 37 ½ 21 150 25 24 28 29 29 24 24 24 24 24 24 25 34 40 65 69 41 18 20 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	20 0 20 30 0 29 15 173 13 40 10 257 10 10 2 2 113 13 175 10 10 12 115 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	0 2 2 0 0 7 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 0 — Sopt., 1835. 2 0 — Aug., 1854. 0 0 — Aug., 1854. 0 0 — Sopt., 1855. 0 0 — Sopt., 1855. 0 0 — Sopt., 1855. 1 0 0 — Sopt., 1859. 1 0 0 — Sopt., 1859. 1 0 0 — Sopt., 1859. 1 0 — Aug., 1854. 1 0 — Aug., 1854. 1 0 — Aug., 1854. 1 0 — Nov., 1853. 1 0 — Nov., 1853. 1 0 — Sopt., 1855. 2 6 — Sopt., 1855. 2 6 — Sopt., 1855. 2 6 — Sopt., 1855. 3 0 — June, 1853. 4 0 — Sopt., 1855. 5 0 — June, 1853. 5 0 — June, 1855.
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240 Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	37½ 255 130 37½ 280 17½ 150 280 17½ 444 9 27½ 4 Dividend N M I N 2 3 150 69 20 4 4 20 4 20 4 20 4 20 4 20 4 20 4 2	25 37 ½ 21 150 25 38½ 9 s paid eve E S. 3½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½	20 0 20 20 173 183 195 195 195 195 195 195 195 195 195 195	0 2 2 0 0 7 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 0 — Sept., 1835. 2 0 — Aug., 1854. 0 0 — Aug., 1854. 0 0 — Sept., 1855. 0 0 — Sept., 1855. 0 0 — Sept., 1855. 1 0 0 — Sept., 1859. 1 0 0 — Sept., 1859. 1 0 0 — Sept., 1859. 1 2 6 — July, 1854. 1 4 0 — Aug., 1854. 1 5 0 — Nov., 1853. 1 1 0 — Nov., 1853. 1 0 — Nov., 1859. 1 6 — March, 1855. 1 0 — June, 1855. 1 0 — June, 1855. 2 6 — Sept., 1855. 2 6 — Sept., 1855. 2 6 — Sept., 1855. 3 0 — June, 1853. 4 0 — Feb., 1853. 5 0 — June, 1855. 7 — June, 1855. 0 8 — March, 1855. 0 8 — March, 1854. Last Price, Present. 5 5 — Sept., 1855. 2 6 — Sept., 1855. 3 6 — June, 1855. 4 0 — Feb., 1853. 5 7 6 — June, 1855. 5 8 — March, 1854. Last Price, Present. 5 5 — Sept., 1855. 2 1 2 — Sept., 1855. 3 1 2 — Sept., 1855. 3 2 — Sept., 1855. 4 3 — Sept., 1855. 5 3 — Sept., 1855. 5 3 — Sept., 1855. 5 4 — Sept., 1855. 5 5 — Sept., 1855. 5 6 — Sept., 1855. 5 7 6 — June, 1855. 5 9 — Sept., 1855. 5 9 — Sept
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